

1990

CENSUS OF  
POPULATION  
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA

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The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

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The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.



1990 CPH-3-124

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**1990 Census of  
Population and Housing  
Population and Housing  
Characteristics for  
Census Tracts and Block  
Numbering Areas  
Cumberland, MD-WV MSA**

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**U.S. Department of Commerce  
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

**Economics and Statistics Administration**

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



**Economics and Statistics  
Administration**



**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**  
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for Administration

**Peter A. Bounpane**, Assistant Director for  
Decennial Census



# CONTENTS

---

	Page
List of Statistical Tables .....	iv
How to Use This Census Report.....	I-1
Table Finding Guide.....	II-1
User Notes .....	III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables.....	IV-1

---

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) .....	1
--	---

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## APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications .....	A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics .....	B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data.....	C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures.....	D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages .....	E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance .....	F-1
G. Maps .....	G-1

---

# LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (\*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table	Page	Table	Page
1. <b>General Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1	12. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
2. <b>General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	7	13. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
3. <b>General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	8	14. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	27
4. <b>General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	15. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	28
5. <b>General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	16. <b>Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	29
6. <b>General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11	17. <b>Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	33
7. <b>General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12	18. <b>Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	39
8. <b>Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13	19. <b>Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	45
9. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17	20. <b>Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	51
10. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23	21. <b>Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52
11. <b>Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990</b> Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	24		



Table	Page	Table	Page
22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	53	33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	65
23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	54	34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	71
24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72
25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	73
26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	56	37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74
27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	57	38. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76
30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	77
31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*	42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*
32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	59	43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	*

Table	Page	Table	Page
44. <b>Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b>	*	45. <b>Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990</b>	*
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
		46. <b>Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990</b>	79
		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	



# HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

## CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes .....	I-3
Census Tract Comparability Tables .....	I-3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data .....	I-1
How to Use the Statistical Tables .....	I-2
User Notes .....	I-3

## INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

## HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

### TABLE FINDING GUIDE

#### Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

(Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E)

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989 .....	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units) .....	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.



# HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

## Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE											
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head					
Heading			Spanner			Boxhead					
Stubhead			Stub			Data field					
Sidehead			Page number and State name			Report title					
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			[Data based on sample of households; not subject to the same sampling errors as the 1990 Census of the United States]			Total					
The State of Alaska			Total			Total					
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*Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

## CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

## USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

## CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

**Appendix A**—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

**Appendix B**—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

**Appendix C**—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

**Appendix D**—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

**Appendix E**—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

**Appendix F**—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

**Appendix G**—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



# TABLE FINDING GUIDE

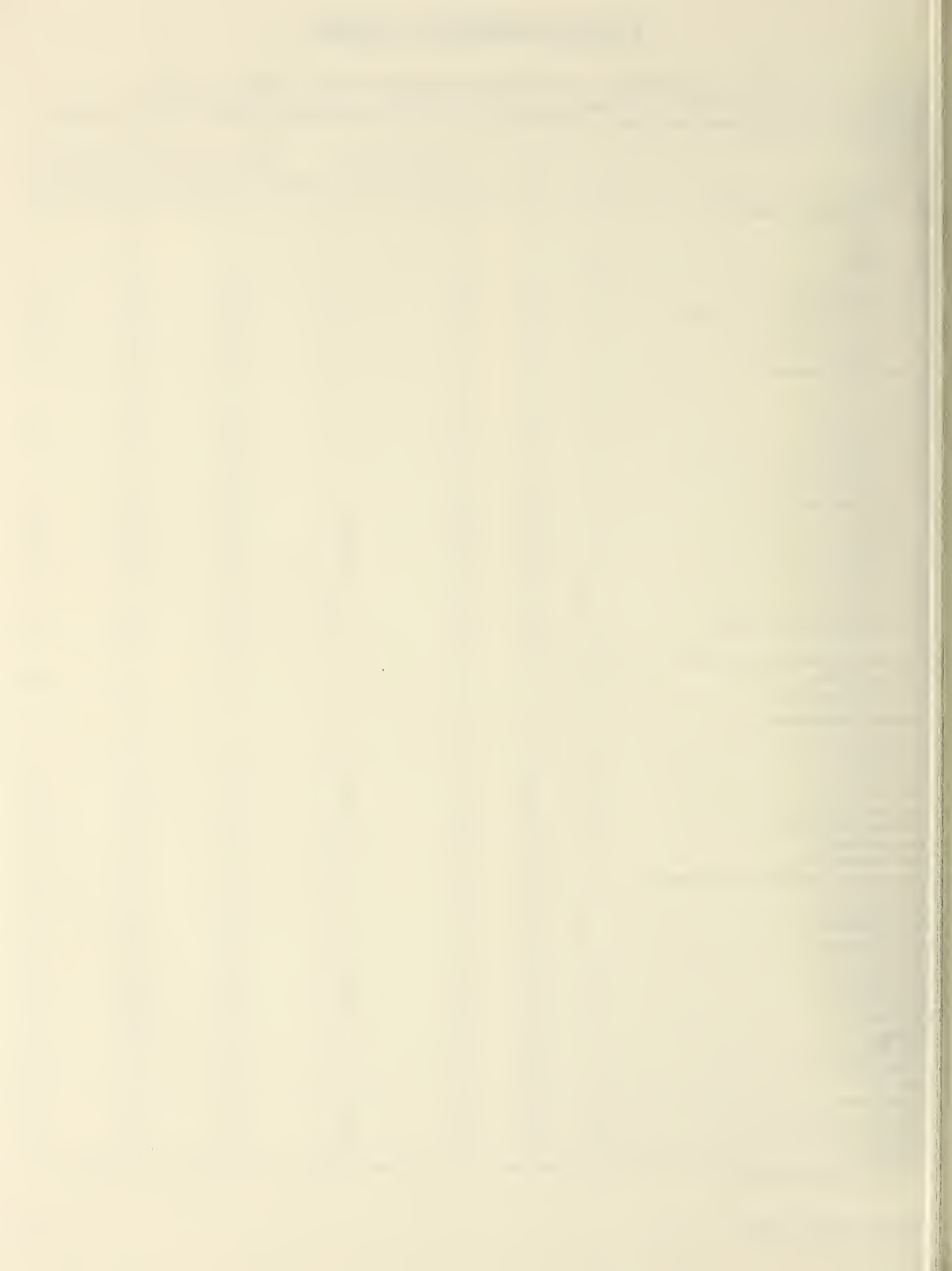
## Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Age .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry .....	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin .....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation .....	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989 .....	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race .....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985 .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school .....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex .....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons) .....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989 .....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989 .....	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Bedrooms .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium .....	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989 .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs .....	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value .....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built .....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
<b>LAND AREA</b> .....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.





# USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division  
Customer Services  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233  
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division  
Bureau of the Census  
Washington, DC 20233

## ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

### GENERAL

#### User Note 1

**Age Reporting**—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

#### User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

#### User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

#### User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

#### User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

#### User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in



data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

## User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

## User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused



by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

### User Note 9

**Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds**—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

### User Note 10

**Thresholds in CPH-3**—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

**Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



# LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		<b>Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:</b>
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA		
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		<b>Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:</b>
19	Kentucky			113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		<b>Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:</b>
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada			115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA		
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		<b>Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:</b>
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota			117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA		
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA		
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
42	South Carolina			118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
43	South Dakota	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
44	Tennessee	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
45	Texas	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
46	Utah	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
47	Vermont			123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
48	Virginia		<b>Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:</b>	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
49	Washington	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		<b>Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:</b>
51	Wisconsin	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
52	Wyoming			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
53	Puerto Rico	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
54	Not Assigned	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
55	Virgin Islands	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
		96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
		97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA



Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:</b>	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		<b>Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:</b>
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	<b>Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:</b>	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		<b>New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:</b>
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		<b>Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:</b>	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	<b>Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:</b>	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		<b>Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:</b>
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		<b>Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:</b>
	<b>Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:</b>	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		<b>Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:</b>	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	<b>Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:</b>	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		<b>San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:</b>	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	<b>Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:</b>	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		<b>San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:</b>	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		<b>Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:</b>	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

# Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
<b>ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD</b>	
2.01 -----	2 (pt.)
6.01 -----	2 (pt.)
	6
13.01 -----	13
14.01 -----	14 (pt.)
14.02 -----	14 (pt.)
15.01 -----	15.01 (pt.)
15.03 -----	15.01 (pt.)
	16 (pt.)
16.01 -----	16 (pt.)
17.01 -----	16 (pt.)
	17
19.01 -----	19
20.01 -----	20

## MINERAL COUNTY, WV<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census tracts were delineated for this area.



Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD	
2 -----	2.01
6 -----	6.01 (pt.)
13 -----	6.01 (pt.)
14 -----	13.01
	14.01
15.01 -----	14.02
	15.01
16 -----	15.03 (pt.)
	15.03 (pt.)
	16.01
17 -----	17.01 (pt.)
19 -----	17.01 (pt.)
20 -----	19.01
	20.01

MINERAL COUNTY, WV<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>No census tract comparability; the 1990 census was the first time census trocts were delineated for this area.



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Allegany County, MO				Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Allegany County, MO			
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	1 950.6	1 101.6	1 101.6	21.4	848.9	848.9	22.4	9.7	11.6	4.6
Square miles .....	753.1	425.3	425.3	8.3	327.8	327.8	8.7	3.7	4.5	1.8
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>101 643</b>	<b>74 946</b>	<b>74 946</b>	<b>23 706</b>	<b>26 697</b>	<b>26 697</b>	<b>3 118</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>3 955</b>
Under 5 years .....	6 058	4 365	4 365	1 542	1 693	1 693	191	238	158	217
5 to 9 years .....	6 458	4 647	4 647	1 485	1 811	1 811	191	201	143	209
10 to 14 years .....	6 460	4 520	4 520	1 382	1 940	1 940	201	205	160	224
15 to 19 years .....	8 194	5 835	5 835	1 477	2 359	2 359	192	230	178	208
20 to 24 years .....	7 684	5 906	5 906	1 537	1 778	1 778	179	197	211	232
25 to 34 years .....	13 373	9 731	9 731	3 067	3 642	3 642	393	431	400	445
35 to 44 years .....	13 747	9 815	9 815	3 026	3 932	3 932	404	466	343	485
45 to 54 years .....	11 092	8 005	8 005	2 241	3 087	3 087	336	335	257	419
55 to 64 years .....	10 779	8 242	8 242	2 652	2 537	2 537	325	438	319	488
65 to 74 years .....	10 235	7 910	7 910	2 781	2 325	2 325	344	409	295	544
75 to 84 years .....	5 864	4 599	4 599	1 864	1 265	1 265	241	224	185	335
85 years and over .....	1 699	1 371	1 371	652	328	328	121	59	42	149
3 and 4 years .....	2 511	1 822	1 822	636	689	689	76	86	68	91
16 years and over .....	81 358	60 520	60 520	19 057	20 838	20 838	2 495	2 755	2 204	3 269
18 years and over .....	78 581	58 581	58 581	18 462	20 007	20 007	2 426	2 652	2 127	3 180
21 years and over .....	72 496	54 032	54 032	17 462	18 464	18 464	2 309	2 516	2 001	3 049
60 years and over .....	23 540	18 289	18 289	6 751	5 251	5 251	879	926	697	1 299
62 years and over .....	21 325	16 583	16 583	6 225	4 742	4 742	814	850	632	1 207
Median .....	36.9	37.5	37.5	39.5	35.3	35.3	40.4	39.7	37.9	43.9
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>53 439</b>	<b>39 672</b>	<b>39 672</b>	<b>13 061</b>	<b>13 767</b>	<b>13 767</b>	<b>1 681</b>	<b>1 833</b>	<b>1 423</b>	<b>2 166</b>
Under 5 years .....	2 926	2 109	2 109	729	817	817	98	120	75	98
5 to 9 years .....	3 184	2 282	2 282	768	902	902	108	92	76	117
10 to 14 years .....	3 197	2 223	2 223	691	974	974	101	98	69	91
15 to 19 years .....	3 935	2 865	2 865	728	1 070	1 070	94	115	77	100
20 to 24 years .....	3 764	2 898	2 898	806	866	866	92	93	115	109
25 to 34 years .....	6 950	5 044	5 044	1 614	1 906	1 906	198	231	205	237
35 to 44 years .....	7 108	5 084	5 084	1 596	2 024	2 024	209	250	166	259
45 to 54 years .....	5 663	4 132	4 132	1 217	1 531	1 531	165	185	130	228
55 to 64 years .....	5 739	4 422	4 422	1 455	1 317	1 317	175	227	173	262
65 to 74 years .....	5 909	4 587	4 587	1 698	1 322	1 322	196	232	190	320
75 to 84 years .....	3 805	3 015	3 015	1 266	790	790	156	145	119	233
85 years and over .....	1 259	1 011	1 011	493	248	248	89	45	28	112
3 and 4 years .....	1 201	884	884	303	317	317	41	41	35	44
16 years and over .....	43 514	32 627	32 627	10 748	10 887	10 887	1 354	1 503	1 189	1 845
18 years and over .....	42 201	31 717	31 717	10 461	10 484	10 484	1 322	1 450	1 161	1 802
21 years and over .....	39 203	29 416	29 416	9 962	9 787	9 787	1 261	1 389	1 097	1 736
60 years and over .....	14 099	11 035	11 035	4 259	3 064	3 064	536	550	436	812
62 years and over .....	12 886	10 078	10 078	3 974	2 808	2 808	492	505	405	767
Median .....	38.9	39.8	39.8	42.5	36.7	36.7	42.3	41.9	40.4	47.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>48 204</b>	<b>35 274</b>	<b>35 274</b>	<b>10 645</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>12 930</b>	<b>1 437</b>	<b>1 600</b>	<b>1 268</b>	<b>1 789</b>
Median age .....	34.7	35.1	35.1	36.1	33.9	33.9	38.5	37.3	35.0	40.2
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>101 643</b>	<b>74 946</b>	<b>74 946</b>	<b>23 706</b>	<b>26 697</b>	<b>26 697</b>	<b>3 118</b>	<b>3 433</b>	<b>2 691</b>	<b>3 955</b>
In households .....	98 039	71 895	71 895	23 050	26 144	26 144	2 955	3 422	2 408	3 820
Householder .....	39 615	29 634	29 634	10 266	9 981	9 981	1 194	1 448	1 117	1 679
Family householder .....	27 899	20 403	20 403	6 301	7 496	7 496	845	996	627	1 111
Nonfamily householder .....	11 716	9 231	9 231	3 965	2 485	2 485	349	452	490	568
Living alone .....	10 442	8 205	8 205	3 603	2 237	2 237	321	395	442	523
Spouse .....	22 700	16 387	16 387	4 483	6 313	6 313	709	764	438	859
Child .....	29 313	20 900	20 900	6 546	8 413	8 413	884	986	642	1 022
Other relatives .....	3 482	2 632	2 632	923	850	850	91	107	110	152
Nonrelatives .....	2 929	2 342	2 342	832	587	587	77	117	101	108
Institutionalized persons .....	1 336	1 118	1 118	523	218	218	151	—	164	135
Other persons in group quarters .....	2 268	1 933	1 933	133	335	335	12	11	119	—
Persons per household .....	2.47	2.43	2.43	2.25	2.62	2.62	2.47	2.36	2.16	2.28
Persons per family .....	2.99	2.96	2.96	2.90	3.08	3.08	2.99	2.86	2.90	2.83
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>17 798</b>	<b>13 880</b>	<b>13 880</b>	<b>5 297</b>	<b>3 918</b>	<b>3 918</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>1 028</b>
In households .....	16 828	13 103	13 103	4 866	3 725	3 725	565	683	487	895
Householder .....	11 902	9 251	9 251	3 551	2 651	2 651	401	475	359	628
Nonfamily householder .....	5 909	4 648	4 648	2 042	1 261	1 261	194	225	228	317
Living alone .....	5 768	4 544	4 544	2 001	1 224	1 224	190	217	225	305
Spouse .....	3 844	2 993	2 993	975	851	851	132	164	91	218
Other relatives .....	898	714	714	263	184	184	26	36	33	38
Nonrelatives .....	184	145	145	77	39	39	6	8	4	11
Institutionalized persons .....	911	718	718	374	193	193	140	—	30	133
Other persons in group quarters .....	59	59	59	57	—	—	1	9	5	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>27 899</b>	<b>20 403</b>	<b>20 403</b>	<b>6 301</b>	<b>7 496</b>	<b>7 496</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>1 111</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	11 923	8 440	8 440	2 673	3 483	3 483	349	396	267	398
Number of own children under 18 years .....	21 118	14 929	14 929	4 773	6 189	6 189	634	721	470	700
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>22 700</b>	<b>16 387</b>	<b>16 387</b>	<b>4 483</b>	<b>6 313</b>	<b>6 313</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>859</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	9 346	6 464	6 464	1 650	2 882	2 882	286	266	163	272
Number of own children under 18 years .....	16 912	11 706	11 706	3 056	5 206	5 206	527	505	295	499
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>4 189</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>3 272</b>	<b>1 543</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>207</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2 183	1 701	1 701	921	482	482	56	113	86	113
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3 645	2 842	2 842	1 568	803	803	97	194	148	182
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>38 535</b>	<b>28 356</b>	<b>28 356</b>	<b>8 424</b>	<b>10 179</b>	<b>10 179</b>	<b>1 161</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>1 445</b>
Never married .....	10 587	7 949	7 949	2 302	2 638	2 638	264	313	340	326
Now married, except separated .....	23 553	17 038	17 038	4 720	6 515	6 515	749	784	476	896
Separated .....	714	597	597	263	117	117	17	24	41	39
Widowed .....	1 302	1 004	1 004	411	298	298	64	53	46	80
Divorced .....	2 379	1 768	1 768	728	611	611	67	92	124	104
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>44 132</b>	<b>33 058</b>	<b>33 058</b>	<b>10 873</b>	<b>11 074</b>	<b>11 074</b>	<b>1 374</b>	<b>1 523</b>	<b>1 203</b>	<b>1 860</b>
Never married .....	9 005	7 006	7 006	2 176	1 999	1 999	232	284	272	314
Now married, except separated .....	23 524	17 029	17 029	4 722	6 495	6 495	737	786	477	906
Separated .....	989	817	817	431	172	172	29	62	46	46
Widowed .....	7 262	5 665	5 665	2 348	1 597	1 597	291	257	250	425
Divorced .....	3 352	2 541	2 541	1 196	811	811	85	134	158	169



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Allegheny County, MD—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegheny County, MD						
	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9
<b>LAND AREA</b>										
Square kilometers .....	2.8	.8	7.2	3.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.7	.4
Square miles .....	1.1	.3	2.8	1.5	.8	.7	.9	.6	1.0	.1
<b>AGE</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>3 435</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>2 606</b>	<b>2 097</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>4 702</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>532</b>
Under 5 years .....	109	92	192	84	189	133	208	342	109	19
5 to 9 years .....	79	100	239	83	149	127	191	349	78	15
10 to 14 years .....	63	90	215	91	150	128	205	322	63	13
15 to 19 years .....	134	94	212	83	178	122	190	310	134	25
20 to 24 years .....	94	131	178	91	165	176	220	301	94	31
25 to 34 years .....	170	279	404	171	318	299	412	610	170	64
35 to 44 years .....	170	270	545	172	337	259	441	603	169	35
45 to 54 years .....	165	148	347	119	244	184	386	438	165	42
55 to 64 years .....	168	162	431	129	322	244	449	533	168	45
65 to 74 years .....	130	248	330	162	320	236	512	519	130	101
75 to 84 years .....	95	171	257	167	180	151	315	283	95	112
85 years and over .....	14	67	85	96	54	38	141	92	14	30
3 and 4 years .....	51	41	82	31	64	58	86	139	51	9
16 years and over .....	1 118	1 554	2 747	1 176	2 092	1 692	3 033	3 640	1 117	482
18 years and over .....	1 061	1 515	2 657	1 139	2 011	1 652	2 952	3 518	1 060	477
21 years and over .....	981	1 443	2 536	1 091	1 901	1 543	2 829	3 298	980	456
60 years and over .....	320	574	905	492	735	556	1 216	1 180	320	267
62 years and over .....	294	548	807	467	674	506	1 131	1 075	294	258
Median .....	37.5	39.5	40.2	41.9	39.7	37.7	44.1	36.9	37.6	60.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>713</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 851</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1 418</b>	<b>1 134</b>	<b>2 012</b>	<b>2 680</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>351</b>
Under 5 years .....	37	48	96	37	95	62	96	172	37	13
5 to 9 years .....	38	45	117	46	73	70	109	169	38	7
10 to 14 years .....	39	41	119	46	76	56	82	175	39	9
15 to 19 years .....	55	46	109	39	89	59	89	165	55	10
20 to 24 years .....	48	64	88	48	79	91	103	170	48	19
25 to 34 years .....	86	140	220	85	171	156	218	331	86	31
35 to 44 years .....	85	134	271	90	184	124	238	351	85	21
45 to 54 years .....	84	82	185	53	136	99	210	250	84	24
55 to 64 years .....	93	89	228	75	168	127	243	304	93	29
65 to 74 years .....	79	160	190	91	186	162	302	329	79	70
75 to 84 years .....	58	118	161	116	118	100	217	193	58	94
85 years and over .....	11	47	67	74	43	28	105	71	11	24
3 and 4 years .....	15	23	41	14	32	29	42	71	15	6
16 years and over .....	587	869	1 499	662	1 160	936	1 711	2 141	587	321
18 years and over .....	564	850	1 452	649	1 118	918	1 673	2 075	564	318
21 years and over .....	533	814	1 393	625	1 068	864	1 613	1 954	533	308
60 years and over .....	198	378	540	318	443	358	761	753	198	203
62 years and over .....	183	367	488	300	408	338	718	691	183	197
Median .....	41.5	43.8	41.5	47.1	42.0	40.5	48.3	39.8	41.5	68.1
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>678</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1 584</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1 188</b>	<b>963</b>	<b>1 658</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>181</b>
Median age .....	34.3	36.1	38.6	37.7	36.9	34.4	40.2	33.4	34.3	42.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>										
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 391</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>3 435</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>2 606</b>	<b>2 097</b>	<b>3 670</b>	<b>4 702</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>532</b>
In households .....	1 353	1 732	3 324	1 285	2 595	2 051	3 535	4 702	1 351	502
Householder .....	556	903	1 375	533	1 131	966	1 558	2 013	555	341
Family householder .....	387	391	960	344	739	523	1 027	1 313	386	84
Nonfamily householder .....	169	512	415	189	392	443	531	700	169	257
Living alone .....	157	466	378	175	336	400	488	649	157	240
Spouse .....	280	285	791	269	543	343	792	815	280	53
Child .....	399	406	944	397	736	556	946	1 491	398	66
Other relatives .....	63	48	127	40	79	94	140	247	63	11
Nonrelatives .....	55	90	87	46	106	92	99	136	55	31
Institutionalized persons .....	38	88	111	151	—	—	135	—	38	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	32	—	12	11	46	—	—	—	30
Persons per household .....	2.43	1.92	2.42	2.41	2.29	2.12	2.27	2.34	2.43	1.47
Persons per family .....	2.92	2.89	2.94	3.05	2.84	2.90	2.83	2.94	2.92	2.55
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>239</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>243</b>
In households .....	239	454	573	284	545	422	835	894	239	229
Householder .....	168	351	375	206	386	314	586	672	168	198
Nonfamily householder .....	85	251	168	107	195	210	295	395	85	168
Living alone .....	83	250	165	106	187	208	283	387	83	166
Spouse .....	49	67	143	63	125	75	203	156	49	23
Other relatives .....	13	22	48	12	26	29	35	58	13	2
Nonrelatives .....	9	14	7	3	8	4	11	8	9	6
Institutionalized persons .....	—	2	99	140	—	—	133	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	30	—	1	9	3	—	—	—	14
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>										
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>387</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>1 313</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>84</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	169	176	402	151	302	231	368	591	168	30
Number of own children under 18 years .....	277	317	722	283	546	409	647	1 079	276	44
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>280</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>53</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	112	117	322	113	184	128	247	302	112	8
Number of own children under 18 years .....	195	223	604	220	350	235	452	565	195	11
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>30</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	51	51	70	36	102	85	109	268	51	21
Number of own children under 18 years .....	76	84	103	60	175	147	177	479	76	32
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>										
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>541</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1 270</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>1 341</b>	<b>1 525</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>163</b>
Never married .....	164	228	306	142	252	224	306	427	164	62
Now married, except separated .....	294	319	827	299	554	368	827	849	294	57
Separated .....	11	32	31	9	22	35	36	54	11	5
Widowed .....	26	36	44	35	44	35	77	73	26	15
Divorced .....	46	75	62	34	72	101	95	122	46	24
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>599</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1 519</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1 174</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>1 725</b>	<b>2 164</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>322</b>
Never married .....	112	228	281	124	229	184	284	457	112	75
Now married, except separated .....	293	305	823	287	561	372	837	853	293	60
Separated .....	28	33	39	21	56	43	44	104	28	16
Widowed .....	107	206	257	189	218	215	403	470	107	124
Divorced .....	59	108	119	50	110	132	157	280	59	47

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MD—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MD				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	.7	.8	5.1	488.5	125.6	18.5	7.5	9.7
Square miles .....	.3	.3	2.0	188.6	48.5	7.2	2.9	3.8
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 422</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>2 988</b>	<b>3 360</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>594</b>
Under 5 years .....	198	92	168	225	172	107	49	25
5 to 9 years .....	186	100	207	277	181	108	52	16
10 to 14 years .....	136	90	184	237	216	110	55	32
15 to 19 years .....	151	94	190	332	221	109	52	56
20 to 24 years .....	168	131	160	177	171	88	32	35
25 to 34 years .....	377	279	367	459	428	222	113	101
35 to 44 years .....	281	270	459	444	449	232	129	84
45 to 54 years .....	227	148	288	389	385	217	91	73
55 to 64 years .....	237	162	363	372	383	196	116	75
65 to 74 years .....	263	248	290	281	290	182	89	59
75 to 84 years .....	157	171	233	135	135	74	44	34
85 years and over .....	41	67	79	32	31	25	5	4
3 and 4 years .....	83	41	74	95	70	45	22	10
16 years and over .....	1 879	1 554	2 392	2 568	2 442	1 319	663	512
18 years and over .....	1 829	1 515	2 309	2 411	2 357	1 287	641	475
21 years and over .....	1 716	1 443	2 205	2 258	2 231	1 218	615	458
60 years and over .....	607	574	804	626	658	387	191	141
62 years and over .....	553	548	719	557	577	347	176	126
Median .....	34.8	39.5	39.6	34.3	38.3	39.4	39.9	38.5
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>1 313</b>	<b>1 014</b>	<b>1 626</b>	<b>1 655</b>	<b>1 548</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>289</b>
Under 5 years .....	84	48	85	111	89	61	25	13
5 to 9 years .....	106	45	105	134	90	62	19	6
10 to 14 years .....	68	41	99	107	94	55	22	13
15 to 19 years .....	76	46	100	115	111	55	26	18
20 to 24 years .....	104	64	80	98	88	44	14	24
25 to 34 years .....	195	140	201	246	205	113	60	49
35 to 44 years .....	141	134	228	215	229	119	66	42
45 to 54 years .....	124	82	155	200	198	112	49	31
55 to 64 years .....	131	89	196	188	203	100	59	46
65 to 74 years .....	153	160	166	147	151	105	46	28
75 to 84 years .....	103	118	149	75	63	40	27	19
85 years and over .....	28	47	62	19	27	15	2	—
3 and 4 years .....	34	23	37	47	36	27	9	6
16 years and over .....	1 043	869	1 318	1 286	1 247	692	343	253
18 years and over .....	1 023	850	1 273	1 228	1 206	673	320	243
21 years and over .....	957	814	1 226	1 170	1 140	636	321	233
60 years and over .....	363	378	484	336	355	218	107	78
62 years and over .....	333	367	439	301	305	192	97	67
Median .....	36.4	43.8	40.9	35.6	39.3	39.7	41.5	39.8
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 109</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>1 362</b>	<b>1 705</b>	<b>1 514</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>305</b>
Median age .....	33.5	36.1	38.0	33.3	37.0	39.1	38.5	36.7
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>2 422</b>	<b>1 852</b>	<b>2 988</b>	<b>3 360</b>	<b>3 062</b>	<b>1 670</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>594</b>
In households .....	2 420	1 732	2 877	3 252	3 062	1 670	827	357
Householder .....	1 059	903	1 207	1 206	1 178	661	317	151
Family householder .....	669	391	825	937	905	501	257	104
Nonfamily householder .....	390	512	382	269	273	160	60	47
Living alone .....	343	466	349	236	246	146	59	42
Spouse .....	435	285	668	800	785	440	221	95
Child .....	735	406	815	1 039	936	487	250	86
Other relatives .....	85	48	116	125	94	51	28	16
Nonrelatives .....	106	90	71	82	69	31	11	9
Institutionalized persons .....	—	88	111	108	—	—	—	164
Other persons in group quarters .....	2	32	—	—	—	—	—	73
Persons per household .....	2.29	1.92	2.38	2.70	2.60	2.53	2.61	2.36
Persons per family .....	2.88	2.89	2.94	3.10	2.95	2.95	2.94	2.89
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>461</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>97</b>
In households .....	461	454	503	448	456	281	138	65
Householder .....	334	351	336	327	308	195	89	45
Nonfamily householder .....	182	251	154	147	124	87	30	18
Living alone .....	178	250	153	140	119	84	30	17
Spouse .....	92	67	122	104	122	69	39	16
Other relatives .....	25	22	41	12	23	14	10	4
Nonrelatives .....	10	14	4	5	3	3	—	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	2	99	—	—	—	—	30
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	2
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>669</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>104</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	304	176	352	437	363	198	94	36
Number of own children under 18 years .....	547	317	625	795	650	351	175	61
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>435</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>95</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	165	117	274	370	315	173	82	35
Number of own children under 18 years .....	296	223	509	684	576	307	155	60
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>203</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>6</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	129	51	69	47	40	20	11	1
Number of own children under 18 years .....	236	84	102	84	63	37	19	1
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>847</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1 092</b>	<b>1 318</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>264</b>
Never married .....	234	228	263	344	265	122	61	116
Now married, except separated .....	451	319	702	824	808	450	230	108
Separated .....	32	32	27	30	29	8	2	6
Widowed .....	31	36	39	37	38	29	9	11
Divorced .....	99	75	61	83	78	33	20	23
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 055</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>1 337</b>	<b>1 303</b>	<b>1 275</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>257</b>
Never married .....	230	228	253	213	208	108	55	88
Now married, except separated .....	455	305	699	821	812	450	225	105
Separated .....	48	33	38	24	19	8	6	3
Widowed .....	180	206	236	177	163	102	39	35
Divorced .....	142	108	111	68	73	35	24	26

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.							
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01
<b>LAND AREA</b>								
Square kilometers .....	2.3	.2	—	2.1	9.7	38.5	2.9	.8
Square miles .....	.9	.1	—	.8	3.7	14.8	1.1	.3
<b>AGE</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>285</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>2 162</b>	<b>4 169</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>166</b>
Under 5 years .....	9	—	—	24	126	226	92	15
5 to 9 years .....	18	1	—	32	114	263	106	14
10 to 14 years .....	19	—	—	31	148	258	113	7
15 to 19 years .....	18	—	—	22	142	281	115	11
20 to 24 years .....	12	—	—	18	143	187	83	10
25 to 34 years .....	33	—	—	37	347	475	201	23
35 to 44 years .....	44	1	—	86	325	611	241	21
45 to 54 years .....	33	—	—	59	242	536	171	20
55 to 64 years .....	39	—	—	68	232	520	170	22
65 to 74 years .....	32	—	—	40	230	518	199	14
75 to 84 years .....	20	—	—	24	99	235	95	9
85 years and over .....	8	—	—	6	14	59	23	—
3 and 4 years .....	5	—	—	8	56	92	37	5
16 years and over .....	236	1	—	355	1 747	3 386	1 278	127
18 years and over .....	228	1	—	348	1 685	3 268	1 234	122
21 years and over .....	220	1	—	331	1 594	3 098	1 169	116
60 years and over .....	83	—	—	101	476	1 095	421	34
62 years and over .....	76	—	—	88	430	977	371	27
Median .....	42.4	20.5	—	42.7	37.1	41.7	39.3	37.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>154</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>2 213</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>91</b>
Under 5 years .....	2	—	—	11	64	119	41	9
5 to 9 years .....	8	—	—	12	53	118	47	7
10 to 14 years .....	9	—	—	20	76	139	61	3
15 to 19 years .....	11	—	—	9	70	148	63	7
20 to 24 years .....	6	—	—	8	68	98	44	5
25 to 34 years .....	19	—	—	19	177	257	105	10
35 to 44 years .....	21	—	—	43	165	327	130	11
45 to 54 years .....	18	—	—	30	123	257	85	12
55 to 64 years .....	19	—	—	32	123	280	94	11
65 to 74 years .....	18	—	—	24	118	288	117	9
75 to 84 years .....	16	—	—	12	67	145	63	7
85 years and over .....	7	—	—	5	5	37	16	—
3 and 4 years .....	2	—	—	4	26	50	15	3
16 years and over .....	134	—	—	181	904	1 819	703	69
18 years and over .....	129	—	—	179	873	1 762	681	66
21 years and over .....	123	—	—	167	828	1 666	647	65
60 years and over .....	51	—	—	56	257	614	254	21
62 years and over .....	49	—	—	49	232	550	221	18
Median .....	46.0	—	—	43.2	38.1	42.0	40.7	38.2
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>131</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>1 053</b>	<b>1 956</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>75</b>
Median age .....	40.2	20.5	—	42.1	35.9	41.2	37.6	32.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>								
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>285</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>2 162</b>	<b>4 169</b>	<b>1 609</b>	<b>166</b>
In households .....	285	2	—	447	2 162	4 169	1 609	166
Householder .....	121	1	—	168	886	1 667	639	61
Family householder .....	84	1	—	135	632	1 288	457	51
Nonfamily householder .....	37	—	—	33	254	379	182	10
Living alone .....	35	—	—	29	213	339	166	9
Spouse .....	67	—	—	123	530	1 141	384	39
Child .....	76	1	—	129	622	1 159	497	57
Other relatives .....	12	—	—	11	54	116	45	4
Nonrelatives .....	9	—	—	16	70	86	44	5
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.36	2.00	—	2.66	2.44	2.50	2.52	2.72
Persons per family .....	2.85	2.00	—	2.95	2.91	2.88	3.03	2.96
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>60</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>23</b>
In households .....	60	—	—	70	343	812	317	23
Householder .....	42	—	—	39	227	520	225	16
Nonfamily householder .....	22	—	—	14	89	201	114	6
Living alone .....	22	—	—	12	84	195	112	6
Spouse .....	15	—	—	21	102	241	74	1
Other relatives .....	3	—	—	7	12	44	17	—
Nonrelatives .....	—	—	—	3	2	7	1	—
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>84</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>1 288</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>51</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	30	1	—	50	262	485	196	25
Number of own children under 18 years .....	53	1	—	97	450	845	351	41
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>67</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>1 141</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>39</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	25	—	—	48	207	423	163	20
Number of own children under 18 years .....	47	—	—	95	361	746	295	34
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>13</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	4	—	—	1	45	56	27	5
Number of own children under 18 years .....	5	—	—	1	76	91	46	7
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>								
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>104</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1 585</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>58</b>
Never married .....	20	—	—	43	204	274	118	13
Now married, except separated .....	69	—	—	125	543	1 161	402	39
Separated .....	3	—	—	4	23	26	6	1
Widowed .....	3	—	—	5	25	47	22	—
Divorced .....	9	1	—	1	63	77	33	5
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>135</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1 837</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>72</b>
Never married .....	30	—	—	28	165	298	138	11
Now married, except separated .....	69	—	—	124	544	1 167	401	39
Separated .....	2	—	—	1	24	24	11	3
Widowed .....	22	—	—	21	105	247	122	16
Divorced .....	12	—	—	8	78	101	45	3



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
<b>LAND AREA</b>							
Square kilometers .....	23.6	34.5	15.5	32.9	9.3	62.1	71.0
Square miles .....	9.1	13.3	6.0	12.7	3.6	24.0	27.4
<b>AGE</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>4 918</b>	<b>5 195</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>5 825</b>
Under 5 years .....	100	111	74	290	139	151	351
5 to 9 years .....	123	108	113	276	170	191	441
10 to 14 years .....	116	136	76	241	152	207	438
15 to 19 years .....	170	123	119	304	1 138	188	370
20 to 24 years .....	128	118	143	526	1 442	166	332
25 to 34 years .....	236	238	208	657	450	366	892
35 to 44 years .....	289	254	220	596	399	396	903
45 to 54 years .....	261	219	241	521	297	362	694
55 to 64 years .....	207	239	194	502	317	243	651
65 to 74 years .....	172	190	149	521	370	234	520
75 to 84 years .....	93	112	96	350	257	108	187
85 years and over .....	22	30	12	134	64	18	46
3 and 4 years .....	43	52	36	107	56	66	158
16 years and over .....	1 551	1 499	1 358	4 051	4 688	2 040	4 522
18 years and over .....	1 476	1 450	1 313	3 957	4 628	1 968	4 362
21 years and over .....	1 376	1 376	1 234	3 695	3 024	1 854	4 161
60 years and over .....	402	453	355	1 256	889	495	1 075
62 years and over .....	357	404	309	1 145	814	448	943
Median .....	37.9	39.0	39.4	37.5	22.0	36.2	36.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>977</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2 601</b>	<b>2 689</b>	<b>1 348</b>	<b>3 009</b>
Under 5 years .....	51	57	27	140	66	70	169
5 to 9 years .....	58	59	55	129	82	88	212
10 to 14 years .....	50	65	37	120	86	87	212
15 to 19 years .....	77	67	68	144	604	95	171
20 to 24 years .....	55	53	67	235	641	89	172
25 to 34 years .....	119	128	110	328	232	182	469
35 to 44 years .....	157	136	118	308	200	206	476
45 to 54 years .....	126	104	125	262	154	178	356
55 to 64 years .....	112	121	103	269	185	130	339
65 to 74 years .....	95	109	87	304	219	134	297
75 to 84 years .....	60	74	48	254	170	75	108
85 years and over .....	17	21	10	108	50	14	28
3 and 4 years .....	25	27	13	57	23	36	74
16 years and over .....	804	798	720	2 182	2 438	1 082	2 388
18 years and over .....	773	772	700	2 140	2 404	1 046	2 308
21 years and over .....	731	735	651	2 014	1 583	991	2 209
60 years and over .....	233	271	199	807	558	299	611
62 years and over .....	209	240	171	749	515	272	532
Median .....	40.1	40.6	40.0	41.8	22.3	38.4	37.2
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>940</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>2 317</b>	<b>2 506</b>	<b>1 282</b>	<b>2 816</b>
Median age .....	35.9	37.6	38.3	33.6	21.8	33.9	34.8
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>							
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 878</b>	<b>1 645</b>	<b>4 918</b>	<b>5 195</b>	<b>2 630</b>	<b>5 825</b>
In households .....	1 917	1 878	1 645	4 749	3 468	2 630	5 825
Householder .....	736	701	662	1 988	1 541	973	2 243
Family householder .....	574	544	481	1 298	817	746	1 745
Nonfamily householder .....	162	157	181	690	724	227	498
Living alone .....	150	145	159	563	544	210	430
Spouse .....	494	451	398	1 044	655	636	1 511
Child .....	582	595	472	1 292	767	852	1 777
Other relatives .....	72	92	62	184	101	125	158
Nonrelatives .....	33	39	51	241	404	44	136
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	169	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	1 727	—	—
Persons per household .....	2.60	2.68	2.48	2.39	2.25	2.70	2.60
Persons per family .....	3.00	3.09	2.94	2.94	2.86	3.16	2.97
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>287</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1 005</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>753</b>
In households .....	287	332	257	838	691	360	753
Householder .....	202	222	170	613	500	254	487
Nonfamily householder .....	96	91	70	323	263	126	197
Living alone .....	95	87	67	317	261	123	190
Spouse .....	63	71	69	182	150	76	201
Other relatives .....	21	29	17	35	38	28	56
Nonrelatives .....	1	10	1	8	3	2	9
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	167	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>							
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>574</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>1 298</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1 745</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	238	220	168	513	315	337	794
Number of own children under 18 years .....	408	398	298	883	539	587	1 375
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>494</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1 044</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1 511</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	198	193	132	418	247	298	657
Number of own children under 18 years .....	346	355	243	738	430	531	1 175
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>59</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>196</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	28	24	25	77	60	29	115
Number of own children under 18 years .....	48	39	38	125	99	44	173
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>							
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>760</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>1 899</b>	<b>2 279</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>2 179</b>
Never married .....	190	168	166	588	1 452	247	436
Now married, except separated .....	506	469	410	1 099	704	652	1 537
Separated .....	17	15	12	29	19	9	34
Widowed .....	18	26	24	69	38	28	47
Divorced .....	29	32	34	114	66	42	125
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>818</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>2 212</b>	<b>2 455</b>	<b>1 103</b>	<b>2 416</b>
Never married .....	138	147	160	472	1 336	196	377
Now married, except separated .....	507	470	411	1 105	686	653	1 545
Separated .....	14	16	15	35	37	22	47
Widowed .....	116	146	93	452	274	180	276
Divorced .....	43	34	57	148	122	52	171

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
<b>LAND AREA</b>									
Square kilometers .....	64.1	60.8	11.8	101.7	137.9	281.7	137.0	21.9	156.9
Square miles .....	24.8	23.5	4.6	39.3	53.3	108.8	52.9	8.4	60.6
<b>AGE</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 112</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>3 007</b>	<b>2 801</b>	<b>4 180</b>	<b>3 994</b>	<b>5 030</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>2 573</b>
Under 5 years .....	253	284	190	189	283	284	325	232	190
5 to 9 years .....	244	314	182	190	300	320	374	268	177
10 to 14 years .....	270	276	205	223	321	341	384	291	175
15 to 19 years .....	280	307	228	255	312	344	399	619	202
20 to 24 years .....	270	288	200	192	245	260	316	391	174
25 to 34 years .....	530	648	390	399	605	592	709	570	377
35 to 44 years .....	508	557	427	508	660	660	742	621	314
45 to 54 years .....	448	505	396	327	494	434	470	572	293
55 to 64 years .....	446	598	332	218	430	346	471	494	247
65 to 74 years .....	484	555	277	196	319	280	433	570	250
75 to 84 years .....	289	339	144	89	158	107	246	371	150
85 years and over .....	90	96	36	15	53	26	61	113	24
3 and 4 years .....	110	113	75	71	118	116	134	91	84
16 years and over .....	3 293	3 823	2 393	2 149	3 207	2 967	3 865	4 261	1 996
18 years and over .....	3 185	3 723	2 297	2 040	3 072	2 833	3 719	4 120	1 926
21 years and over .....	3 014	3 527	2 153	1 905	2 920	2 654	3 470	3 571	1 791
60 years and over .....	1 111	1 289	645	406	764	570	982	1 321	563
62 years and over .....	1 008	1 178	580	361	670	505	898	1 233	495
Median .....	39.2	39.5	37.8	33.9	35.4	32.8	35.1	38.0	34.8
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>2 153</b>	<b>2 539</b>	<b>1 552</b>	<b>1 412</b>	<b>2 137</b>	<b>2 009</b>	<b>2 639</b>	<b>2 718</b>	<b>1 300</b>
Under 5 years .....	113	142	102	89	160	129	161	102	74
5 to 9 years .....	108	167	87	83	148	179	179	149	87
10 to 14 years .....	134	142	106	113	166	177	191	146	75
15 to 19 years .....	133	145	116	105	135	167	186	257	104
20 to 24 years .....	140	143	112	84	119	125	179	173	74
25 to 34 years .....	265	337	202	209	316	312	369	305	193
35 to 44 years .....	256	263	226	271	339	327	373	325	163
45 to 54 years .....	227	268	197	156	236	209	281	308	144
55 to 64 years .....	232	321	166	110	205	172	254	276	134
65 to 74 years .....	285	308	152	104	172	146	265	340	143
75 to 84 years .....	191	235	90	49	101	55	155	247	93
85 years and over .....	69	68	24	11	40	21	46	90	16
3 and 4 years .....	46	55	42	36	58	44	70	34	33
16 years and over .....	1 775	2 061	1 241	1 104	1 631	1 496	2 073	2 294	1 048
18 years and over .....	1 726	2 015	1 187	1 061	1 567	1 427	2 005	2 228	1 009
21 years and over .....	1 635	1 909	1 121	999	1 511	1 335	1 874	2 006	941
60 years and over .....	676	775	365	220	422	303	599	827	328
62 years and over .....	621	714	333	195	380	273	553	782	292
Median .....	42.3	42.0	38.7	34.7	35.7	32.8	36.3	41.9	37.4
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>1 959</b>	<b>2 228</b>	<b>1 455</b>	<b>1 389</b>	<b>2 043</b>	<b>1 985</b>	<b>2 391</b>	<b>2 394</b>	<b>1 273</b>
Median age .....	36.0	37.5	36.6	32.9	35.0	32.8	33.9	33.3	32.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>									
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>4 112</b>	<b>4 767</b>	<b>3 007</b>	<b>2 801</b>	<b>4 180</b>	<b>3 994</b>	<b>5 030</b>	<b>5 112</b>	<b>2 573</b>
In households .....	4 088	4 637	3 007	2 801	4 115	3 978	5 000	4 670	2 573
Householder .....	1 636	1 832	1 184	1 000	1 513	1 384	1 950	1 968	982
Family householder .....	1 187	1 358	859	848	1 195	1 157	1 384	1 351	702
Nonfamily householder .....	449	474	325	152	318	227	566	617	280
Living alone .....	434	447	292	137	280	202	498	568	260
Spouse .....	964	1 126	718	755	1 059	1 041	1 131	1 057	552
Child .....	1 249	1 429	917	938	1 357	1 364	1 616	1 369	852
Other relatives .....	192	167	124	62	97	123	152	167	125
Nonrelatives .....	47	83	64	46	89	66	151	109	62
Institutionalized persons .....	24	130	—	—	65	16	18	119	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	323	—
Persons per household .....	2.50	2.53	2.54	2.80	2.72	2.87	2.56	2.37	2.62
Persons per family .....	3.03	3.00	3.05	3.07	3.10	3.18	3.09	2.92	3.18
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>863</b>	<b>990</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>1 054</b>	<b>424</b>
In households .....	842	864	457	300	466	413	727	938	424
Householder .....	613	606	324	198	326	293	530	669	311
Nonfamily householder .....	310	278	169	67	148	118	266	344	149
Living alone .....	308	274	165	67	142	113	256	336	145
Spouse .....	180	217	94	86	112	93	161	211	94
Other relatives .....	46	34	32	16	19	23	26	51	17
Nonrelatives .....	3	7	7	—	9	4	10	7	2
Institutionalized persons .....	21	126	—	—	64	—	13	116	—
Other persons in group quarters .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>									
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>1 187</b>	<b>1 358</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>1 195</b>	<b>1 157</b>	<b>1 384</b>	<b>1 351</b>	<b>702</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	470	535	366	430	586	593	659	541	308
Number of own children under 18 years .....	835	963	647	721	1 044	1 070	1 214	925	568
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>964</b>	<b>1 126</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1 059</b>	<b>1 041</b>	<b>1 311</b>	<b>1 057</b>	<b>552</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	381	429	299	377	515	532	530	384	245
Number of own children under 18 years .....	696	776	544	642	928	973	983	672	464
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>171</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>109</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	68	97	52	47	50	41	106	141	45
Number of own children under 18 years .....	109	169	85	67	82	68	197	230	74
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>									
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 547</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 072</b>	<b>1 613</b>	<b>1 515</b>	<b>1 839</b>	<b>2 000</b>	<b>967</b>
Never married .....	390	430	269	241	366	334	459	695	274
Now married, except separated .....	1 001	1 181	746	761	1 090	1 061	1 173	1 107	577
Separated .....	29	32	21	10	17	14	22	13	26
Widowed .....	55	62	56	15	35	37	52	64	31
Divorced .....	72	100	81	45	105	69	133	121	5
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>1 798</b>	<b>2 088</b>	<b>1 257</b>	<b>1 127</b>	<b>1 663</b>	<b>1 534</b>	<b>2 108</b>	<b>2 321</b>	<b>1 064</b>
Never married .....	343	343	206	197	242	247	373	520	214
Now married, except separated .....	997	1 176	743	768	1 086	1 055	1 165	1 099	577
Separated .....	39	36	24	13	19	15	38	39	2
Widowed .....	334	397	198	93	214	137	332	453	174
Divorced .....	109	136	86	56	102	80	200	210	7

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MD		Allegany County, MD			
	Cumberland, MD--WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
<b>AGE</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	<b>98 821</b>	<b>72 955</b>	<b>72 955</b>	<b>22 471</b>	<b>25 866</b>	<b>25 866</b>
Under 5 years	5 823	4 201	4 201	1 420	1 622	1 622
5 to 9 years	6 219	4 475	4 475	1 357	1 744	1 744
10 to 14 years	6 235	4 362	4 362	1 255	1 873	1 873
15 to 19 years	7 735	5 498	5 498	1 331	2 237	2 237
20 to 24 years	7 367	5 649	5 649	1 452	1 718	1 718
25 to 34 years	13 063	9 528	9 528	2 938	3 535	3 535
35 to 44 years	13 362	9 534	9 534	2 822	3 828	3 828
45 to 54 years	10 863	7 864	7 864	2 151	2 999	2 999
55 to 64 years	10 604	8 126	8 126	2 571	2 478	2 478
65 to 74 years	10 083	7 812	7 812	2 702	2 271	2 271
75 to 84 years	5 790	4 552	4 552	1 832	1 238	1 238
85 years and over	1 677	1 354	1 354	640	323	323
3 and 4 years	2 413	1 761	1 761	595	652	652
16 years and over	79 281	59 051	59 051	18 221	20 230	20 230
18 years and over	76 645	57 217	57 217	17 699	19 428	19 428
21 years and over	70 954	52 971	52 971	16 773	17 983	17 983
60 years and over	23 201	18 064	18 064	6 581	5 137	5 137
62 years and over	21 022	16 382	16 382	6 073	4 640	4 640
Median	37.2	37.9	37.9	40.2	35.5	35.5
<b>Female</b>	<b>52 047</b>	<b>38 718</b>	<b>38 718</b>	<b>12 449</b>	<b>13 329</b>	<b>13 329</b>
Under 5 years	2 808	2 027	2 027	668	781	781
5 to 9 years	3 059	2 202	2 202	707	857	857
10 to 14 years	3 075	2 136	2 136	619	939	939
15 to 19 years	3 755	2 735	2 735	680	1 020	1 020
20 to 24 years	3 635	2 793	2 793	768	842	842
25 to 34 years	6 786	4 939	4 939	1 545	1 847	1 847
35 to 44 years	6 913	4 944	4 944	1 496	1 969	1 969
45 to 54 years	5 541	4 062	4 062	1 175	1 479	1 479
55 to 64 years	5 645	4 361	4 361	1 408	1 284	1 284
65 to 74 years	5 819	4 527	4 527	1 648	1 292	1 292
75 to 84 years	3 765	2 989	2 989	1 250	776	776
85 years and over	1 246	1 003	1 003	485	243	243
3 and 4 years	1 148	848	848	278	300	300
16 years and over	42 501	31 931	31 931	10 337	10 570	10 570
18 years and over	41 237	31 051	31 051	10 076	10 186	10 186
21 years and over	38 403	28 880	28 880	9 602	9 523	9 523
60 years and over	13 905	10 907	10 907	4 156	2 998	2 998
62 years and over	12 709	9 962	9 962	3 881	2 747	2 747
Median	39.2	40.2	40.2	43.2	37.0	37.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>46 774</b>	<b>34 237</b>	<b>34 237</b>	<b>10 022</b>	<b>12 537</b>	<b>12 537</b>
Median age	35.1	35.5	35.5	36.7	34.1	34.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	<b>98 821</b>	<b>72 955</b>	<b>72 955</b>	<b>22 471</b>	<b>25 866</b>	<b>25 866</b>
In households	95 621	70 250	70 250	21 859	25 371	25 371
Householder	38 745	29 053	29 053	9 844	9 692	9 692
Family householder	27 303	20 013	20 013	6 012	7 290	7 290
Nonfamily householder	11 442	9 040	9 040	3 832	2 402	2 402
Living alone	10 220	8 051	8 051	3 486	2 169	2 169
Spouse	22 378	16 159	16 159	4 345	6 219	6 219
Child	28 384	20 262	20 262	6 050	8 122	8 122
Other relatives	3 307	2 519	2 519	832	788	788
Nonrelatives	2 807	2 257	2 257	788	550	550
Institutionalized persons	1 241	1 029	1 029	484	212	212
Other persons in group quarters	1 959	1 676	1 676	128	283	283
Persons per household	2.47	2.42	2.42	2.22	2.62	2.62
Persons per family	2.98	2.95	2.95	2.87	3.07	3.07
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>17 550</b>	<b>13 718</b>	<b>13 718</b>	<b>5 174</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>3 832</b>
In households	16 594	12 950	12 950	4 747	3 644	3 644
Householder	11 732	9 143	9 143	3 464	2 589	2 589
Nonfamily householder	5 828	4 592	4 592	1 997	1 236	1 236
Living alone	5 691	4 491	4 491	1 958	1 200	1 200
Spouse	3 806	2 969	2 969	957	837	837
Other relatives	877	697	697	252	180	180
Nonrelatives	179	141	141	74	38	38
Institutionalized persons	898	710	710	371	188	188
Other persons in group quarters	58	58	58	56	--	--
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>						
<b>Families</b>	<b>27 303</b>	<b>20 013</b>	<b>20 013</b>	<b>6 012</b>	<b>7 290</b>	<b>7 290</b>
With own children under 18 years	11 590	8 213	8 213	2 502	3 377	3 377
Number of own children under 18 years	20 404	14 421	14 421	4 378	5 983	5 983
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>22 357</b>	<b>16 152</b>	<b>16 152</b>	<b>4 329</b>	<b>6 205</b>	<b>6 205</b>
With own children under 18 years	9 166	6 331	6 331	1 561	2 835	2 835
Number of own children under 18 years	16 516	11 410	11 410	2 858	5 106	5 106
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>3 986</b>	<b>3 145</b>	<b>3 145</b>	<b>1 428</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>841</b>
With own children under 18 years	2 057	1 620	1 620	847	437	437
Number of own children under 18 years	3 359	2 642	2 642	1 380	717	717
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>						
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>37 439</b>	<b>27 564</b>	<b>27 564</b>	<b>7 984</b>	<b>9 875</b>	<b>9 875</b>
Never married	10 022	7 520	7 520	2 098	2 502	2 502
Now married, except separated	23 165	16 769	16 769	4 547	6 396	6 396
Separated	676	574	574	249	102	102
Widowed	1 267	982	982	400	285	285
Divorced	2 309	1 719	1 719	690	590	590
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>43 105</b>	<b>32 353</b>	<b>32 353</b>	<b>10 455</b>	<b>10 752</b>	<b>10 752</b>
Never married	8 565	6 689	6 689	2 024	1 876	1 876
Now married, except separated	23 178	16 790	16 790	4 578	6 388	6 388
Separated	953	799	799	414	154	154
Widowed	7 146	5 585	5 585	2 285	1 561	1 561
Divorced	3 263	2 490	2 490	1 154	773	773



Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MO		Allegany County, MO			
	Cumberland, MO-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
<b>AGE</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>735</b>
Under 5 years	184	120	120	102	64	64
5 to 9 years	181	122	122	107	59	59
10 to 14 years	166	114	114	101	52	52
15 to 19 years	392	285	285	126	107	107
20 to 24 years	272	215	215	77	57	57
25 to 34 years	248	150	150	110	98	98
35 to 44 years	297	208	208	166	89	89
45 to 54 years	166	93	93	77	73	73
55 to 64 years	136	82	82	66	54	54
65 to 74 years	138	86	86	73	52	52
75 to 84 years	70	44	44	31	26	26
85 years and over	20	16	16	11	4	4
3 and 4 years	78	44	44	37	34	34
16 years and over	1 703	1 157	1 157	719	546	546
18 years and over	1 595	1 072	1 072	658	523	523
21 years and over	1 239	808	808	591	431	431
60 years and over	301	193	193	154	108	108
62 years and over	274	177	177	141	97	97
Median	23.2	21.8	21.8	26.1	28.0	28.0
<b>Female</b>	<b>1 114</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>381</b>
Under 5 years	97	64	64	56	33	33
5 to 9 years	98	58	58	51	40	40
10 to 14 years	87	62	62	56	25	25
15 to 19 years	154	108	108	39	46	46
20 to 24 years	110	89	89	36	21	21
25 to 34 years	126	73	73	55	53	53
35 to 44 years	144	100	100	82	44	44
45 to 54 years	87	46	46	38	41	41
55 to 64 years	77	45	45	38	32	32
65 to 74 years	85	56	56	48	29	29
75 to 84 years	38	25	25	15	13	13
85 years and over	11	7	7	7	4	4
3 and 4 years	42	26	26	24	16	16
16 years and over	821	542	542	352	279	279
18 years and over	783	520	520	332	263	263
21 years and over	637	407	407	310	230	230
60 years and over	175	113	113	93	62	62
62 years and over	162	105	105	86	57	57
Median	26.0	23.4	23.4	29.3	30.0	30.0
<b>Male</b>	<b>1 156</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>354</b>
Median age	21.7	21.0	21.0	22.8	25.5	25.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>						
<b>All persons</b>	<b>2 270</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 535</b>	<b>1 047</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>735</b>
In households	1 914	1 228	1 228	1 004	686	686
Householder	729	461	461	372	268	268
Family householder	488	298	298	251	190	190
Nonfamily householder	241	163	163	121	78	78
Living alone	197	133	133	107	64	64
Spouse	207	132	132	101	75	75
Child	734	475	475	412	259	259
Other relatives	143	91	91	80	52	52
Nonrelatives	101	69	69	39	32	32
Institutionalized persons	90	85	85	38	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	266	222	222	5	44	44
Persons per household	2.67	2.63	2.63	2.67	2.74	2.74
Persons per family	3.27	3.29	3.29	3.31	3.25	3.25
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>
In households	215	138	138	112	77	77
Householder	160	99	99	82	61	61
Nonfamily householder	77	53	53	43	24	24
Living alone	73	50	50	41	23	23
Spouse	36	22	22	17	14	14
Other relatives	14	13	13	10	1	1
Nonrelatives	5	4	4	3	1	1
Institutionalized persons	12	7	7	2	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	1	-	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>						
<b>Families</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>190</b>
With own children under 18 years	263	167	167	144	96	96
Number of own children under 18 years	534	359	359	318	175	175
<b>Married-couple families</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>
With own children under 18 years	123	83	83	65	40	40
Number of own children under 18 years	235	163	163	133	72	72
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>74</b>
With own children under 18 years	118	75	75	72	43	43
Number of own children under 18 years	268	185	185	177	83	83
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>						
<b>Males 15 years and over</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>277</b>
Never married	490	367	367	183	123	123
Now married, except separated	289	182	182	136	107	107
Separated	32	18	18	13	14	14
Widowed	35	22	22	11	13	13
Divorced	61	41	41	36	20	20
<b>Females 15 years and over</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>283</b>
Never married	397	279	279	139	118	118
Now married, except separated	221	138	138	107	83	83
Separated	33	17	17	16	16	16
Widowed	100	68	68	56	32	32
Divorced	81	47	47	40	34	34

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
<b>AGE</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>420</b>
Under 5 years .....	31
5 to 9 years .....	40
10 to 14 years .....	39
15 to 19 years .....	57
20 to 24 years .....	43
25 to 34 years .....	45
35 to 44 years .....	63
45 to 54 years .....	28
55 to 64 years .....	27
65 to 74 years .....	30
75 to 84 years .....	14
85 years and over .....	3
3 and 4 years .....	12
16 years and over .....	301
18 years and over .....	285
21 years and over .....	238
60 years and over .....	62
62 years and over .....	56
Median .....	25.0
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>226</b>
Under 5 years .....	15
5 to 9 years .....	25
10 to 14 years .....	19
15 to 19 years .....	29
20 to 24 years .....	21
25 to 34 years .....	26
35 to 44 years .....	35
45 to 54 years .....	16
55 to 64 years .....	11
65 to 74 years .....	16
75 to 84 years .....	10
85 years and over .....	3
3 and 4 years .....	6
16 years and over .....	163
18 years and over .....	154
21 years and over .....	134
60 years and over .....	34
62 years and over .....	31
Median .....	27.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>194</b>
Median age .....	22.5
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>420</b>
In households .....	378
Householder .....	130
Family householder .....	80
Nonfamily householder .....	50
Living alone .....	42
Spouse .....	71
Child .....	156
Other relatives .....	11
Nonrelatives .....	10
Institutionalized persons .....	7
Other persons in group quarters .....	35
Persons per household .....	2.52
Persons per family .....	3.33
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>47</b>
In households .....	47
Householder .....	41
Nonfamily householder .....	26
Living alone .....	25
Spouse .....	5
Other relatives .....	1
Nonrelatives .....	-
Institutionalized persons .....	-
Other persons in group quarters .....	-
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>	
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>80</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	39
Number of own children under 18 years .....	124
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>64</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	29
Number of own children under 18 years .....	91
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>15</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	9
Number of own children under 18 years .....	31
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>	
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>143</b>
Never married .....	63
Now married, except separated .....	62
Separated .....	5
Widowed .....	1
Divorced .....	12
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>167</b>
Never married .....	53
Now married, except separated .....	76
Separated .....	3
Widowed .....	25
Divorced .....	10

**Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD--WV MSA
<b>AGE</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>98 510</b>
Under 5 years .....	5 799
5 to 9 years .....	6 191
10 to 14 years .....	6 213
15 to 19 years .....	7 696
20 to 24 years .....	7 332
25 to 34 years .....	13 031
35 to 44 years .....	13 322
45 to 54 years .....	10 840
55 to 64 years .....	10 579
65 to 74 years .....	10 057
75 to 84 years .....	5 776
85 years and over .....	1 674
3 and 4 years .....	2 404
16 years and over .....	79 050
18 years and over .....	76 425
21 years and over .....	70 768
60 years and over .....	23 144
62 years and over .....	20 971
Median .....	37.2
<b>Female</b> .....	<b>51 881</b>
Under 5 years .....	2 796
5 to 9 years .....	3 041
10 to 14 years .....	3 065
15 to 19 years .....	3 735
20 to 24 years .....	3 618
25 to 34 years .....	6 768
35 to 44 years .....	6 893
45 to 54 years .....	5 529
55 to 64 years .....	5 634
65 to 74 years .....	5 804
75 to 84 years .....	3 755
85 years and over .....	1 243
3 and 4 years .....	1 144
16 years and over .....	42 378
18 years and over .....	41 120
21 years and over .....	38 300
60 years and over .....	13 872
62 years and over .....	12 679
Median .....	39.3
<b>Male</b> .....	<b>46 629</b>
Median age .....	35.1
<b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP</b>	
<b>All persons</b> .....	<b>98 510</b>
In households .....	95 337
Householder .....	38 642
Family householder .....	27 240
Nonfamily householder .....	11 402
Living alone .....	10 186
Spouse .....	22 323
Child .....	28 272
Other relatives .....	3 300
Nonrelatives .....	2 800
Institutionalized persons .....	1 236
Other persons in group quarters .....	1 937
Persons per household .....	2.47
Persons per family .....	2.98
<b>Persons 65 years and over</b> .....	<b>17 507</b>
In households .....	16 551
Householder .....	11 694
Nonfamily householder .....	5 804
Living alone .....	5 668
Spouse .....	3 801
Other relatives .....	877
Nonrelatives .....	179
Institutionalized persons .....	898
Other persons in group quarters .....	58
<b>FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN</b>	
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>27 240</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	11 564
Number of own children under 18 years .....	20 321
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>22 305</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	9 146
Number of own children under 18 years .....	16 457
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>3 976</b>
With own children under 18 years .....	2 052
Number of own children under 18 years .....	3 337
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>	
<b>Males 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>37 328</b>
Never married .....	9 973
Now married, except separated .....	23 116
Separated .....	675
Widowed .....	1 266
Divorced .....	2 298
<b>Females 15 years and over</b> .....	<b>42 979</b>
Never married .....	8 528
Now married, except separated .....	23 117
Separated .....	953
Widowed .....	7 123
Divorced .....	3 258

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Allegany County, MO													
	Allegany County, MO		West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12			
	Total	Cumberland city												
<b>RACE</b>														
All persons	101 643	74 946	23 706	26 697	26 697	3 118	3 433	2 691	3 955	1 391	1 852	3 435	3 435	
White	98 821	72 955	22 471	25 866	25 866	3 042	3 240	2 539	3 819	1 357	1 724	3 211	3 211	
Black	2 270	1 535	1 047	735	735	71	181	134	128	33	102	118	118	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	71	59	22	12	12	1	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	
American Indian	67	55	21	12	12	1	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	
Eskimo	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	391	321	127	70	70	2	5	8	5	—	20	90	90	
Asian	386	316	126	70	70	2	5	8	5	—	20	89	89	
Chinese	51	45	13	6	6	—	—	2	1	—	2	9	9	
Filipino	103	79	44	24	24	—	—	2	1	—	10	22	22	
Japanese	21	15	2	6	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Asian Indian	83	64	32	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Korean	64	49	13	15	15	2	2	—	3	—	7	30	30	
Vietnamese	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	
Combodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lootian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Asian	56	56	21	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	23	23	
Pacific Islander	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hawaiian	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Samoan	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guamanian	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	39	14	14	2	3	5	1	—	5	16	16	
Other race	90	76	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	101 643	74 946	23 706	26 697	26 697	3 118	3 433	2 691	3 955	1 391	1 852	3 435	3 435	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	420	319	107	101	101	15	3	6	19	2	13	34	34	
Mexican	83	55	17	28	28	7	—	1	1	1	—	3	3	
Puerto Rican	72	44	11	28	28	1	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	
Cuban	12	12	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Hispanic	253	208	75	45	45	7	3	3	17	—	11	27	27	
Not of Hispanic origin	101 223	74 627	23 599	26 596	26 596	3 103	3 430	2 685	3 936	1 389	1 839	3 401	3 401	
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>														
All persons	101 643	74 946	23 706	26 697	26 697	3 118	3 433	2 691	3 955	1 391	1 852	3 435	3 435	
White	98 821	72 955	22 471	25 866	25 866	3 042	3 240	2 539	3 819	1 357	1 724	3 211	3 211	
Hispanic origin	311	240	72	71	71	7	2	6	19	2	1	21	21	
Not of Hispanic origin	98 510	72 715	22 399	25 795	25 795	3 035	3 238	2 533	3 800	1 355	1 723	3 190	3 190	
Black	2 270	1 535	1 047	735	735	71	181	134	128	33	102	118	118	
Hispanic origin	27	13	8	14	14	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 243	1 522	1 039	721	721	65	181	134	128	33	100	118	118	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	71	59	22	12	12	1	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	
Hispanic origin	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	69	57	22	12	12	1	4	5	2	—	1	—	—	
Asian or Pacific Islander	391	321	127	70	70	2	5	8	5	—	20	90	90	
Hispanic origin	23	14	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	368	307	121	61	61	2	5	8	5	—	15	89	89	
Other race	90	76	39	14	14	2	3	5	1	—	5	16	16	
Hispanic origin	57	50	21	7	7	2	1	—	—	—	5	12	12	
Not of Hispanic origin	33	26	18	7	7	—	2	5	1	—	—	4	4	



Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MD										Remainder of Allegany County, MD		
	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)
<b>RACE</b>													
All persons	1 448	2 606	2 097	3 670	4 702	1 389	532	2 422	1 852	2 988	3 360	3 062	1 670
White	1 378	2 424	1 965	3 537	4 484	1 355	499	2 329	1 724	2 776	3 315	3 047	1 664
Black	66	174	118	127	194	33	31	85	102	117	11	2	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	4	2	9	—	2	2	1	—	10	2	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4	5	3	10	—	—	4	20	79	3	6	—
Asian	2	4	5	3	10	—	—	4	20	78	3	5	—
Chinese	—	—	2	1	10	—	—	—	2	9	2	1	—
Filipino	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	17	—	—	—
Japanese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	2	5	1	5	1	—	2	5	16	—	5	—
<b>HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>													
All persons	1 448	2 606	2 097	3 670	4 702	1 389	532	2 422	1 852	2 988	3 360	3 062	1 670
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	2	3	12	18	2	4	9	13	33	11	9	4
Mexican	4	—	—	1	6	1	1	1	—	—	4	—	3
Puerto Rican	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	6	2	3	10	8	—	1	8	11	26	6	9	1
Not of Hispanic origin	1 437	2 604	2 094	3 658	4 684	1 387	528	2 413	1 839	2 955	3 349	3 053	1 666
<b>RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN</b>													
All persons	1 448	2 606	2 097	3 670	4 702	1 389	532	2 422	1 852	2 988	3 360	3 062	1 670
White	1 378	2 424	1 965	3 537	4 484	1 355	499	2 329	1 724	2 776	3 315	3 047	1 664
Black	3	2	3	12	17	2	4	8	1	20	10	3	4
Hispanic origin	1 375	2 422	1 962	3 525	4 467	1 353	495	2 321	1 723	2 756	3 305	3 044	1 660
Not of Hispanic origin	66	174	118	127	194	33	31	85	102	117	31	2	5
Hispanic origin	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	60	174	118	127	194	33	31	85	100	117	31	2	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	2	4	2	9	—	2	2	1	—	11	2	1
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4	5	3	10	—	2	4	20	79	3	6	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2	4	5	3	10	—	—	4	15	78	1	5	—
Other race	2	2	5	1	5	1	—	2	5	16	—	5	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.												
RACE		Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01
All persons		827	594	285	2	—	447	2 162	4 169	1 609	166	1 917	1 878	1 645
White		816	574	282	2	—	435	2 147	4 093	1 606	164	1 915	1 868	1 618
Black		7	16	1	—	—	—	10	22	—	2	1	8	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
American Indian		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	3	2	—	—	11	3	49	2	—	1	2	10
Asian		1	3	2	—	—	11	3	49	1	—	1	2	10
Chinese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino		—	1	—	—	—	5	3	7	1	—	—	1	1
Japanese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean		1	—	2	—	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	5
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	2	—	—	—	4	—	13	—	—	—	—	3
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		827	594	285	2	—	447	2 162	4 169	1 609	166	1 917	1 878	1 645
Hispanic origin (of any race)		1	3	7	—	—	1	9	19	2	—	1	1	4
Mexican		—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rican		—	2	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—
Cuban		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		1	—	7	—	—	1	5	6	2	—	1	1	4
Not of Hispanic origin		826	591	278	2	—	446	2 153	4 150	1 607	166	1 916	1 877	1 641
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		827	594	285	2	—	447	2 162	4 169	1 609	166	1 917	1 878	1 645
White		816	574	282	2	—	435	2 147	4 093	1 606	164	1 915	1 868	1 618
Hispanic origin		—	3	7	—	—	1	7	14	1	—	1	—	2
Not of Hispanic origin		816	571	275	2	—	434	2 140	4 079	1 605	164	1 914	1 866	1 616
Black		7	16	1	—	—	—	10	22	—	—	—	8	16
Hispanic origin		7	16	1	—	—	1	10	3	—	—	—	8	16
Not of Hispanic origin		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	2	1	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		2	3	2	—	—	11	3	49	2	2	1	2	10
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	3	2	—	—	11	3	49	—	—	1	1	2
Hispanic origin		1	3	2	—	—	11	3	48	2	—	1	1	8
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Other race		1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.						Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 17 01	Tract 18	Tract 19 01	Tract 20 01	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
RACE													
All persons	4 918	5 195	2 630	5 825	4 112	4 767	3 007	2 801	4 180	3 994	5 030	5 112	2 573
White	4 855	4 843	2 623	5 755	4 107	4 755	3 002	2 790	4 159	3 970	4 845	4 783	2 317
Black	44	293	1	27	1	5	1	3	12	17	156	299	247
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	—	5	1	1
American Indian	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	—	5	1	1
Eskimo	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	46	6	32	2	3	3	6	4	6	21	27	3
Asian	12	44	6	32	2	3	3	6	4	6	21	27	3
Chinese	6	4	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Filipino	2	15	1	2	—	—	2	3	2	5	8	6	—
Japanese	1	6	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	2	9	3	2	1	3	1	—	2	1	8	11	3
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Combadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lootian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamtion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	6	5	—	9	2	3	—	2	1	1	3	2	5
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 918	5 195	2 630	5 825	4 112	4 767	3 007	2 801	4 180	3 994	5 030	5 112	2 573
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	42	14	33	4	36	2	9	12	13	21	33	11
Mexican	2	10	5	3	1	6	1	1	9	3	5	5	4
Puerto Rican	3	4	—	9	—	1	—	3	2	3	6	13	1
Cuban	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	6	22	9	21	—	29	1	5	1	7	10	15	6
Not of Hispanic origin	4 907	5 153	2 616	5 792	4 108	4 731	3 005	2 792	4 168	3 981	5 009	5 079	2 562
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	4 918	5 195	2 630	5 825	4 112	4 767	3 007	2 801	4 180	3 994	5 030	5 112	2 573
White	4 855	4 843	2 623	5 755	4 107	4 755	3 002	2 790	4 159	3 970	4 845	4 783	2 317
Hispanic origin	6	33	14	27	3	32	2	4	11	12	12	19	11
Not of Hispanic origin	4 849	4 810	2 609	5 728	4 104	4 723	3 000	2 786	4 148	3 958	4 833	4 764	2 306
Black	44	293	1	27	1	5	1	3	12	17	156	299	247
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	44	291	1	27	1	5	1	3	12	16	150	292	247
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	8	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	—	5	1	1
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	7	1	2	1	1	1	—	4	—	5	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	46	6	32	2	3	3	6	4	6	21	27	3
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	12	45	6	32	2	3	3	3	4	6	20	22	3
Other race	6	5	—	9	2	3	—	2	1	1	3	2	5
Hispanic origin	5	5	—	6	1	3	—	2	1	1	2	2	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5



**Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MO		Allegany County, MO		Allegany County, MO		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MO			
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>43 443</b>	<b>32 513</b>	<b>32 513</b>	<b>11 431</b>	<b>10 930</b>	<b>10 930</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 618</b>	<b>1 310</b>	<b>1 795</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	39 615	29 634	29 634	10 266	9 981	9 981	1 194	1 448	1 117	1 679
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 455	20 719	20 719	5 684	7 736	7 736	950	1 005	579	1 107
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.8	69.9	69.9	55.4	77.5	77.5	79.6	69.4	51.8	65.9
White.....	28 059	20 466	20 466	5 519	7 593	7 593	937	987	547	1 087
Black.....	305	175	175	131	130	130	12	16	32	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	14	8	8	3	6	6	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	68	61	61	28	7	7	1	1	—	2
Other race.....	9	9	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	72	59	59	20	13	13	3	2	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	27 997	20 416	20 416	5 502	7 581	7 581	935	985	547	1 086
Renter-occupied housing units.....	11 160	8 915	8 915	4 582	2 245	2 245	244	443	538	572
White.....	10 686	8 587	8 587	4 325	2 099	2 099	231	394	513	547
Black.....	424	286	286	241	138	138	12	47	22	25
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	15	14	14	7	1	1	—	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	26	21	21	6	5	5	—	1	1	—
Other race.....	9	7	7	3	2	2	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	58	43	43	19	15	15	1	—	3	6
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	10 645	8 553	8 553	4 310	2 092	2 092	231	394	510	541
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	<b>3 828</b>	<b>2 879</b>	<b>2 879</b>	<b>1 165</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>949</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>116</b>
For sale only.....	490	353	353	143	137	137	16	21	24	19
For rent.....	883	707	707	381	176	176	9	55	52	25
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	533	421	421	221	112	112	9	49	29	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	633	450	450	40	183	183	6	5	15	5
For migrant workers.....	18	9	9	1	9	9	—	1	1	—
Other vacant.....	1 271	939	939	379	332	332	37	39	72	62
Boarded up.....	84	70	70	37	14	14	3	6	7	4
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	328	272	272	120	56	56	2	6	7	18
2 rooms.....	675	545	545	301	130	130	10	28	29	18
3 rooms.....	2 775	2 387	2 387	1 374	591	591	74	109	251	148
4 rooms.....	6 586	4 771	4 771	1 677	1 815	1 815	162	270	206	251
5 rooms.....	9 554	6 812	6 812	1 989	2 742	2 742	329	358	259	408
6 rooms.....	12 161	9 317	9 317	3 569	2 844	2 844	367	504	333	610
7 rooms.....	5 282	3 956	3 956	1 136	1 326	1 326	183	192	112	173
8 or more rooms.....	5 879	4 453	4 453	1 265	1 426	1 426	144	151	113	169
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.1	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	29 463	21 892	21 892	6 024	7 571	7 571	1 071	1 072	706	1 205
1, attached.....	3 027	2 578	2 578	1 623	449	449	77	163	105	148
2.....	2 339	1 960	1 960	1 079	379	379	33	145	137	115
3 or 4.....	1 900	1 574	1 574	952	326	326	20	80	137	95
5 to 9.....	1 303	1 112	1 112	686	191	191	17	61	102	55
10 to 19.....	680	565	565	223	115	115	2	8	4	75
20 to 49.....	541	422	422	238	119	119	33	53	—	68
50 or more.....	638	538	538	437	100	100	—	—	98	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 034	1 510	1 510	26	1 524	1 524	7	13	17	20
Other.....	518	362	362	143	156	156	11	23	4	14
Occupied housing units.....	<b>39 615</b>	<b>29 634</b>	<b>29 634</b>	<b>10 266</b>	<b>9 981</b>	<b>9 981</b>	<b>1 194</b>	<b>1 448</b>	<b>1 117</b>	<b>1 679</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	10 442	8 205	8 205	3 603	2 237	2 237	321	395	442	523
2 persons.....	13 263	10 060	10 060	3 301	3 203	3 203	407	548	323	612
3 persons.....	7 074	5 109	5 109	1 567	1 965	1 965	192	232	178	245
4 persons.....	5 726	4 068	4 068	1 151	1 658	1 658	164	182	110	199
5 persons.....	2 154	1 503	1 503	435	651	651	82	59	44	72
6 or more persons.....	956	689	689	209	267	267	28	32	20	28
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.21	2.16	2.16	1.96	2.36	2.36	2.18	2.10	1.86	2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.24	2.24	2.09	2.43	2.43	2.18	2.12	2.15	2.08
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.91	1.88	1.88	1.71	2.06	2.06	2.19	2.02	1.50	1.81
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	39 198	29 357	29 357	10 185	9 841	9 841	1 184	1 428	1 110	1 666
1.01 to 1.50.....	368	243	243	70	125	125	10	20	6	11
1.51 or more.....	49	34	34	11	15	15	—	—	1	2
Mean.....	43	42	42	41	46	46	43	42	41	41
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>22 642</b>	<b>17 183</b>	<b>17 183</b>	<b>5 009</b>	<b>5 459</b>	<b>5 459</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>991</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	1 928	1 461	1 461	572	467	467	68	81	106	66
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6 476	5 079	5 079	1 860	1 397	1 397	283	267	217	248
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	6 861	5 137	5 137	1 467	1 724	1 724	255	291	105	407
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4 351	3 163	3 163	646	1 188	1 188	155	160	41	222
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1 671	1 230	1 230	207	441	441	61	57	6	36
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	986	788	788	136	198	198	33	23	9	11
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	234	208	208	63	26	26	5	5	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	75	66	66	25	9	9	1	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	27	24	24	12	3	3	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	33	27	27	21	6	6	1	—	1	—
Median (dollars).....	47 400	46 700	46 700	40 700	49 300	49 300	44 500	45 600	31 800	49 000
Mean (dollars).....	53 300	53 500	53 500	48 700	52 900	52 900	50 500	49 200	37 900	49 400
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>10 771</b>	<b>8 644</b>	<b>8 644</b>	<b>4 514</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>560</b>
Median contract rent (dollars).....	210	213	213	209	195	195	222	214	193	267
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	224	229	229	220	203	203	240	215	191	282
With meals included in rent.....	84	83	83	60	1	1	29	—	1	19
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	634	639	639	585	163	163	368	—	387	1 045
No meals included in rent.....	9 901	7 984	7 984	4 256	1 917	1 917	186	404	506	506
No cash rent.....	786	577	577	198	209	209	19	25	20	35

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Allegheny County, MO—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegheny County, MO						
	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6,01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>605</b>	<b>1 026</b>	<b>1 476</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>1 285</b>	<b>1 128</b>	<b>1 667</b>	<b>2 190</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>399</b>
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>										
Occupied housing units.....	556	903	1 375	533	1 131	966	1 558	2 013	555	341
Owner-occupied housing units.....	373	343	995	364	725	470	1 012	968	373	43
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.1	38.0	72.4	68.3	64.1	48.7	65.0	48.1	67.2	12.6
White.....	372	326	940	352	709	438	992	964	372	43
Black.....	1	14	30	11	14	32	18	2	1	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	22	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	10	2	2	—	1	3	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	372	326	932	351	707	438	991	961	372	42
Renter-occupied housing units.....	183	560	380	169	406	496	546	1 045	182	298
White.....	182	520	362	156	357	471	522	990	181	285
Black.....	1	36	17	12	47	22	24	53	1	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	3	1	—	3	5	2	—	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	182	520	360	156	357	468	517	988	181	283
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>										
Vacant housing units.....	<b>49</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>
For sale only.....	8	9	29	6	19	17	17	17	7	—
For rent.....	8	64	24	9	54	41	24	70	8	39
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1	7	30	2	47	27	5	38	1	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	5	7	1	2	10	5	8	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	31	38	11	20	31	67	58	44	31	13
Boarded up.....	3	2	—	1	6	7	4	6	3	3
<b>ROOMS</b>										
1 room.....	1	23	20	1	4	7	4	20	1	21
2 rooms.....	5	77	6	6	27	28	18	64	5	55
3 rooms.....	28	168	67	52	105	233	146	287	28	144
4 rooms.....	91	173	120	53	227	166	226	382	91	81
5 rooms.....	148	97	167	119	262	209	364	388	147	40
6 rooms.....	235	225	427	182	406	301	587	720	235	27
7 rooms.....	46	90	266	71	148	94	163	164	46	15
8 or more rooms.....	51	173	403	87	106	90	159	165	50	16
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	5.2	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.4	5.6	3.4
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.3	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.6	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	3.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.9	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	3.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	3.1
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>										
1, detached.....	380	332	1 081	401	773	572	1 114	926	378	34
1, attached.....	117	136	102	70	158	104	147	452	117	28
2.....	66	110	87	30	140	123	114	177	66	62
3 or 4.....	28	162	59	15	80	121	94	238	28	35
5 to 9.....	3	127	49	7	56	102	55	161	3	61
10 to 19.....	—	46	86	2	8	4	62	7	—	5
20 to 49.....	—	2	—	33	53	—	68	74	—	8
50 or more.....	—	87	—	—	—	98	—	103	—	149
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	3	—	2	2	—	16	1	—
Other.....	10	24	9	3	15	2	13	36	10	17
Occupied housing units.....	<b>556</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>1 375</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>1 131</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1 558</b>	<b>2 013</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>341</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>										
1 person.....	157	466	378	175	336	400	488	649	157	240
2 persons.....	181	228	494	165	428	270	568	623	180	65
3 persons.....	102	96	208	70	171	150	225	355	102	22
4 persons.....	74	69	193	70	129	92	186	248	74	9
5 persons.....	28	28	70	35	45	37	67	94	28	2
6 or more persons.....	14	16	32	18	22	17	24	44	14	3
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.17	1.50—	2.13	2.05	2.04	1.81	2.01	2.07	2.17	1.50—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.18	2.01	2.23	2.10	2.05	2.11	2.07	2.10	2.18	1.50—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.14	1.50—	1.74	1.86	1.99	1.50—	1.83	2.04	2.14	1.50—
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>										
1.00 or less.....	551	900	1 371	527	1 116	960	1 548	1 997	550	337
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	2	4	6	15	5	10	14	4	2
1.51 or more.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2
Mean.....	.43	.36	.37	.41	.41	.41	.40	.45	.43	.41
<b>VALUE</b>										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>332</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>25</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	48	12	38	22	79	98	62	124	48	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	150	91	229	101	222	201	228	380	150	15
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	91	83	185	102	218	80	374	235	91	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	32	26	123	62	92	21	212	79	32	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	10	22	98	29	30	3	35	14	10	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	23	121	15	5	2	9	3	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	12	61	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	7	22	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	4	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	35 800	47 800	60 300	46 700	41 700	29 400	49 300	35 600	35 800	28 800
Mean (dollars).....	38 100	68 500	82 900	53 500	44 100	32 500	49 400	37 800	38 100	28 800
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>179</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>1 033</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>297</b>
Median contract rent (dollars).....	199	249	284	227	211	191	264	163	198	171
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	203	279	307	249	211	189	258	169	202	200
With meals included in rent.....	1	20	1	29	—	1	5	3	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	875	949	263	368	—	387	663	204	875	—
No meals included in rent.....	163	517	350	125	376	474	496	996	162	293
No cash rent.....	15	15	23	12	19	16	35	34	15	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MO—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MO				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 257	1 026	1 305	1 609	1 316	700	333	182
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>								
Occupied housing units.....	1 059	903	1 207	1 206	1 178	661	317	151
Owner-occupied housing units.....	538	343	848	1 015	986	586	280	109
Percent of occupied housing units.....	50.8	38.0	70.3	84.2	83.7	88.7	88.3	72.2
White.....	527	326	796	1 013	983	585	278	109
Black.....	10	14	29	—	1	1	2	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	3	20	—	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	10	3	—	1	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	526	326	788	1 010	983	584	278	109
Renter-occupied housing units.....	521	560	359	191	192	75	37	42
White.....	502	520	341	188	190	75	37	42
Black.....	17	36	17	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other race.....	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	2	3	—	3	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	501	520	339	188	189	75	37	42
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>								
Vacant housing units.....	198	123	98	403	138	39	16	31
For sale only.....	23	9	28	11	8	10	2	7
For rent.....	48	64	24	8	23	—	1	11
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	58	7	30	29	9	7	2	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	5	7	288	28	5	3	5
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	68	38	9	67	70	17	8	5
Boarded up.....	5	2	—	3	5	2	—	—
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room.....	20	23	19	12	29	1	2	—
2 rooms.....	15	77	6	25	8	4	1	1
3 rooms.....	147	168	64	85	52	22	4	18
4 rooms.....	166	173	112	305	191	109	43	40
5 rooms.....	207	97	156	443	398	210	96	50
6 rooms.....	487	225	399	418	314	185	98	32
7 rooms.....	115	90	230	165	179	112	44	18
8 or more rooms.....	100	173	319	156	145	57	45	23
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.1
Mean, all housing units.....	5.4	5.3	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.9	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.7	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.9	6.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.8	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached.....	568	332	926	1 245	1 085	670	299	134
1, attached.....	309	136	102	11	12	7	5	1
2.....	172	110	85	8	16	3	5	14
3 or 4.....	123	162	56	3	12	5	—	16
5 to 9.....	56	127	48	—	21	—	5	—
10 to 19.....	13	46	76	—	33	—	—	—
20 to 49.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	2	—	3	326	126	7	11	15
Other.....	14	24	9	16	11	8	8	2
Occupied housing units.....	1 059	903	1 207	1 206	1 178	661	317	151
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person.....	343	466	349	236	246	146	59	42
2 persons.....	349	228	425	406	406	242	120	53
3 persons.....	194	96	182	241	240	122	61	28
4 persons.....	108	69	166	207	184	94	53	18
5 persons.....	41	28	58	77	71	47	14	7
6 or more persons.....	24	16	27	39	31	10	10	3
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.03	1.50	2.10	2.40	2.34	2.26	2.33	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.02	2.01	2.21	2.37	2.34	2.22	2.33	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	1.50	1.73	2.68	2.39	2.75	2.36	1.50
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less.....	1 046	900	1 204	1 175	1 167	657	312	150
1.01 to 1.50.....	9	2	3	29	9	4	5	1
1.51 or more.....	4	1	—	2	2	—	—	—
Mean.....	.42	.36	.37	.48	.46	.44	.44	.43
<b>VALUE</b>								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	453	281	775	554	676	527	237	82
Less than \$20,000.....	81	12	38	47	39	46	2	8
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	245	91	227	110	181	182	45	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	103	83	180	180	245	153	73	25
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	16	26	106	141	135	93	68	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	7	22	56	41	45	32	27	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1	23	77	30	22	18	18	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	12	48	1	8	3	4	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	7	16	2	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	11	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	4	16	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	31 200	47 800	51 300	52 300	49 200	43 200	59 500	54 000
Mean (dollars).....	32 900	68 500	76 800	56 000	53 400	48 500	63 100	64 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	513	552	353	137	162	68	34	36
Median contract rent (dollars).....	209	249	277	186	201	246	246	209
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	215	279	298	183	204	219	259	211
With meals included in rent.....	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	949	263	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	487	517	330	104	138	61	28	32
No cash rent.....	26	15	22	33	24	7	6	4



Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.							
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01
All housing units.....	128	2	—	171	933	1 747	689	70
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	121	1	—	168	886	1 667	639	61
Owner-occupied housing units.....	95	—	—	147	668	1 440	520	54
Percent of occupied housing units.....	78.5	—	—	87.5	75.4	86.4	81.4	88.5
White.....	95	—	—	144	665	1 421	518	54
Black.....	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	2	1	15	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	—	3	6	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	95	—	—	144	663	1 415	517	54
Renter-occupied housing units.....	26	1	—	21	218	227	119	7
White.....	25	1	—	21	213	223	119	7
Black.....	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	24	1	—	21	211	223	119	7
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	7	1	—	3	47	80	50	9
For sale only.....	2	1	—	1	8	19	7	—
For rent.....	1	—	—	—	18	18	8	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	3	16	5	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	4	6	4	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	4	—	—	2	14	21	26	8
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	14	—	—	1	—	7	4	—
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	3	9	11	—
3 rooms.....	2	—	—	3	36	34	23	3
4 rooms.....	25	—	—	8	187	213	69	3
5 rooms.....	44	1	—	11	231	338	140	11
6 rooms.....	23	—	—	28	273	488	227	27
7 rooms.....	10	—	—	36	122	294	103	12
8 or more rooms.....	10	1	—	84	81	364	112	14
Median, all housing units.....	5.0	7.0	—	7.5	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.2
Mean, all housing units.....	4.9	7.5	—	7.5	5.6	6.2	6.0	6.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.0	5.0	—	7.4	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	—	—	7.6	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.5	5.0	—	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.4	6.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	91	2	—	155	730	1 456	558	66
1, attached.....	1	—	—	—	12	35	23	3
2.....	1	—	—	2	25	49	38	—
3 or 4.....	1	—	—	3	32	37	19	—
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	1	21	19	5	—
10 to 19.....	13	—	—	10	34	10	18	—
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	20	—	—	—	24	134	23	1
Other.....	1	—	—	—	8	7	5	—
Occupied housing units.....	121	1	—	168	886	1 667	639	61
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	35	—	—	29	213	339	166	9
2 persons.....	44	1	—	69	333	670	219	22
3 persons.....	20	—	—	26	152	301	108	12
4 persons.....	13	—	—	27	131	242	88	14
5 persons.....	5	—	—	12	41	85	34	3
6 or more persons.....	4	—	—	5	16	30	24	1
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.08	2.00	—	2.30	2.19	2.24	2.20	2.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.16	—	—	2.32	2.26	2.24	2.21	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50	2.00	—	1.88	1.92	2.21	2.14	3.25
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	118	1	—	167	881	1 656	632	61
1.01 to 1.50.....	1	—	—	1	5	10	6	—
1.51 or more.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Mean.....	.48	.40	—	.36	.43	.40	.41	.42
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	71	—	—	134	593	1 218	446	47
Less than \$20,000.....	4	—	—	—	16	26	12	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	20	—	—	2	192	136	75	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	33	—	—	5	234	277	190	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	10	—	—	17	117	360	115	5
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	—	—	42	26	207	35	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	2	—	—	44	7	143	13	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	—	—	13	1	47	3	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	6	—	18	3	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Median (dollars).....	46 100	—	—	100 900	45 900	69 000	53 400	32 500
Mean (dollars).....	49 000	—	—	118 500	49 000	76 000	57 800	36 000
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	24	1	—	21	211	221	117	7
Median contract rent (dollars).....	1 000+	413	—	371	297	260	272	138
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	774	413	—	465	276	274	256	117
With meals included in rent.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	1 181	—	—	—	—	—	200	—
No meals included in rent.....	10	1	—	20	204	194	112	3
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	1	7	27	3	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
<b>All housing units</b> .....	<b>776</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>2 132</b>	<b>1 686</b>	<b>1 037</b>	<b>2 336</b>
<b>OWNERSHIP BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>							
Occupied housing units.....	736	701	662	1 988	1 541	973	2 243
Renter-occupied housing units.....	611	592	510	1 376	814	805	1 790
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.0	84.5	77.0	69.2	52.8	82.7	79.8
White.....	610	591	501	1 364	798	805	1 779
Black.....	—	1	4	11	13	—	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	4	—	2	—	5
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	2	3	1	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	610	591	500	1 362	797	804	1 776
Renter-occupied housing units.....	125	109	152	612	727	168	453
White.....	124	109	148	603	703	168	439
Black.....	—	—	3	6	20	—	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	2	3	—	5
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	—	—	1	5	1	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	124	109	148	602	699	167	436
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>							
Vacant housing units.....	<b>40</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>93</b>
For sale only.....	6	12	9	24	14	9	24
For rent.....	2	12	13	50	60	5	20
Noted or sold, not occupied.....	5	6	—	28	12	16	5
Seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	3	6	10	9	7	10
Migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter vacant.....	21	24	22	32	50	27	34
Boarded up.....	—	3	2	1	—	2	—
<b>ROOMS</b>							
Room.....	—	1	2	5	51	2	6
Rooms.....	7	2	6	41	86	4	16
Rooms.....	29	30	41	204	183	26	90
Rooms.....	114	74	113	328	263	128	390
Rooms.....	210	149	143	447	277	248	495
Rooms.....	220	252	195	566	408	347	542
Rooms.....	108	118	91	250	178	135	337
Four or more rooms.....	88	132	121	291	240	147	460
Median, all housing units.....	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.4	5.8	5.8
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.9	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.2	6.0	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	5.1	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.9	4.6
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>							
Detached.....	672	641	546	1 447	923	817	1 721
Attached.....	9	13	22	89	111	51	75
One or two.....	31	23	32	103	192	30	66
Three or four.....	5	16	24	107	170	21	38
Five to nine.....	1	17	21	105	87	11	68
Ten to 19.....	—	1	4	32	99	11	61
Twenty to 49.....	—	—	28	26	50	—	—
Fifty or more.....	—	—	—	101	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	52	39	27	111	19	84	290
Other.....	6	8	8	11	35	12	17
Occupied housing units.....	<b>736</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>1 988</b>	<b>1 541</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>2 243</b>
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>							
Person.....	150	145	159	563	544	210	430
Persons.....	266	233	247	691	483	294	833
Persons.....	144	132	115	318	238	194	439
Persons.....	111	120	81	281	177	175	367
Persons.....	43	48	42	94	66	68	124
Four or more persons.....	22	23	18	41	33	32	50
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.32	2.38	2.20	2.12	1.97	2.44	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.30	2.40	2.28	2.27	2.18	2.47	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.48	2.17	1.82	1.65	1.65	2.22	2.16
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>							
30 or less.....	729	696	657	1 967	1 531	955	2 228
31 to 1.50.....	6	4	5	19	7	15	13
1.51 or more.....	1	1	—	2	3	3	2
Median.....	.45	.43	.42	.42	.41	.45	.43
<b>VALUE</b>							
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	<b>521</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1 153</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>1 433</b>
Less than \$20,000.....	47	67	33	75	32	75	43
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	170	214	82	290	153	231	244
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	163	141	110	365	235	187	417
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	88	60	115	202	146	103	419
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	40	11	57	117	52	36	182
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	12	5	38	84	65	18	101
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	—	2	15	10	6	24
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	4	3	—	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Median (dollars).....	44 000	37 000	59 200	50 000	52 900	41 900	60 600
Mean (dollars).....	47 800	39 500	63 200	57 500	59 200	46 600	63 900
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>							
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	<b>119</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>445</b>
Median contract rent (dollars).....	201	207	259	249	221	180	275
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	200	200	240	261	273	184	268
Utilities included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	175	187	—
Utilities included in rent.....	101	78	131	568	698	127	419
Cash rent.....	18	22	19	40	18	27	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Can.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
All housing units.....	1 770	1 995	1 284	1 064	1 643	1 575	2 170	2 095	1 099
<b>TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER</b>									
Occupied housing units.....	1 636	1 832	1 184	1 000	1 513	1 384	1 950	1 968	982
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 234	1 403	939	833	1 321	1 242	1 390	1 308	703
Percent of occupied housing units.....	75.4	76.6	79.3	83.3	87.3	89.7	71.3	66.5	71.6
White.....	1 234	1 400	939	832	1 319	1 235	1 357	1 267	644
Black.....	—	1	—	1	—	6	27	37	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	—
Other race.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	13	—	1	4	—	2	5	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 233	1 389	939	831	1 315	1 235	1 355	1 263	643
Renter-occupied housing units.....	402	429	245	167	192	142	560	660	279
White.....	400	427	245	161	188	141	532	595	237
Black.....	—	1	—	1	2	1	28	64	42
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	5	—	4	1	—	4	5	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	399	422	245	161	188	141	529	592	236
<b>VACANCY STATUS</b>									
Vacant housing units.....	134	163	100	64	130	191	220	127	117
For sale only.....	13	23	14	10	20	26	36	22	9
For rent.....	32	44	21	8	9	6	68	49	15
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	38	16	6	10	8	12	54	20	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	9	7	7	16	52	73	21	5	9
For migrant workers.....	—	7	—	3	1	5	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	42	66	52	17	40	69	41	31	82
Boarded up.....	8	3	5	—	1	2	1	1	4
<b>ROOMS</b>									
1 room.....	11	4	—	1	3	10	12	2	28
2 rooms.....	5	15	6	12	17	11	47	24	13
3 rooms.....	42	86	60	43	72	35	165	176	40
4 rooms.....	222	269	241	188	286	251	341	338	170
5 rooms.....	436	445	327	291	447	447	478	446	302
6 rooms.....	491	614	390	255	401	414	546	561	277
7 rooms.....	251	257	132	137	211	189	253	280	124
8 or more rooms.....	312	305	128	137	202	218	328	268	145
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
Mean, all housing units.....	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.2	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.4	4.3	4.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>									
1, detached.....	1 254	1 356	968	841	1 255	1 207	1 308	1 344	648
1, attached.....	190	285	34	1	12	7	153	116	126
2.....	130	113	52	9	15	9	130	125	39
3 or 4.....	61	52	19	8	30	6	119	115	29
5 to 9.....	30	14	19	57	13	1	38	54	9
10 to 19.....	1	15	13	1	6	—	28	27	40
20 to 49.....	—	33	—	—	—	—	44	28	47
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	74	101	170	142	290	317	309	161	135
Other.....	30	26	9	5	22	28	41	25	26
Occupied housing units.....	1 636	1 832	1 184	1 000	1 513	1 384	1 950	1 968	982
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>									
1 person.....	434	447	292	137	280	202	498	568	260
2 persons.....	510	617	392	336	495	427	603	670	280
3 persons.....	313	338	210	239	299	312	364	364	177
4 persons.....	259	275	198	193	295	289	298	229	156
5 persons.....	79	108	59	75	106	109	138	89	75
6 or more persons.....	41	47	33	20	38	45	49	48	34
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.25	2.26	2.27	2.61	2.46	2.70	2.29	2.12	2.32
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.26	2.29	2.68	2.50	2.71	2.39	2.20	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.34	2.24	2.15	2.36	2.18	2.66	1.96	1.87	1.98
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>									
1.00 or less.....	1 616	1 816	1 167	991	1 495	1 356	1 926	1 943	963
1.01 to 1.50.....	19	14	15	9	16	25	21	23	16
1.51 or more.....	1	2	2	—	2	3	3	2	3
Mean.....	.41	.42	.45	.49	.47	.49	.44	.42	.46
<b>VALUE</b>									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 028	1 164	757	602	873	680	948	1 078	521
Less than \$20,000.....	194	114	88	18	36	47	83	58	137
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	403	453	251	99	144	183	265	230	225
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	293	331	252	196	259	248	296	348	125
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	119	184	115	189	260	133	172	294	25
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	14	55	34	68	109	44	76	104	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	5	20	14	29	52	19	46	35	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	5	1	2	7	6	6	4	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	4	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—
Median (dollars).....	35 800	40 700	42 200	58 400	59 800	48 400	47 600	54 200	29 500
Mean (dollars).....	37 700	45 700	45 300	59 800	63 400	51 500	53 200	56 400	32 600
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	385	411	241	154	177	109	527	650	269
Median contract rent (dollars).....	135	160	194	222	224	172	209	200	135
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	137	172	209	228	224	175	212	208	144
With meals included in rent.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	162	82	—	—	—	—	163	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	330	369	213	135	154	76	482	615	242
No cash rent.....	53	40	28	19	23	33	44	35	27



Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Allegany County, MO		West Virginia (pt.)		Mineral County, WV	
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Allegany County, MO		West Virginia (pt.)		Mineral County, WV	
	38 745	29 053	29 053	9 844	9 692	9 692	9 692	9 692
<b>Occupied housing units</b>								
<b>TENURE</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units	28 059	20 466	20 466	5 519	7 593	7 593	7 593	7 593
Percent of occupied housing units	72.4	70.4	70.4	54.1	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3
Renter-occupied housing units	10 486	8 587	8 587	4 325	2 099	2 099	2 099	2 099
Percent of occupied housing units	27.6	29.6	29.6	45.9	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room	238	203	203	105	35	35	35	35
2 rooms	537	438	438	259	99	99	99	99
3 rooms	2 410	1 929	1 929	1 112	481	481	481	481
4 rooms	5 524	4 031	4 031	1 363	1 493	1 493	1 493	1 493
5 rooms	8 595	6 134	6 134	1 716	2 461	2 461	2 461	2 461
6 rooms	11 035	8 466	8 466	3 128	2 569	2 569	2 569	2 569
7 rooms	4 951	3 715	3 715	1 028	1 236	1 236	1 236	1 236
8 or more rooms	5 455	4 137	4 137	1 133	1 318	1 318	1 318	1 318
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached	27 156	20 244	20 244	5 445	6 912	6 912	6 912	6 912
1, attached	2 475	2 127	2 127	1 320	348	348	348	348
2	1 942	1 628	1 628	859	314	314	314	314
3 or 4	1 500	1 252	1 252	747	248	248	248	248
5 to 9	1 054	886	886	545	168	168	168	168
10 to 19	576	498	498	199	78	78	78	78
20 to 49	444	335	335	179	109	109	109	109
50 or more	602	506	506	405	96	96	96	96
Mobile home or trailer	2 582	1 275	1 275	25	1 307	1 307	1 307	1 307
Other	414	302	302	120	112	112	112	112
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person	10 220	8 051	8 051	3 486	2 169	2 169	2 169	2 169
2 persons	13 028	9 910	9 910	3 198	3 118	3 118	3 118	3 118
3 persons	6 901	5 001	5 001	1 492	1 900	1 900	1 900	1 900
4 persons	5 604	3 978	3 978	1 082	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 626
5 persons	2 082	1 450	1 450	397	632	632	632	632
6 or more persons	910	663	663	189	247	247	247	247
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.09	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.90	1.86	1.86	1.68	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.04
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less	38 350	28 789	28 789	9 772	9 561	9 561	9 561	9 561
1.01 to 1.50	351	232	232	63	119	119	119	119
1.51 or more	44	32	32	9	12	12	12	12
Mean	43	42	42	40	46	46	46	46
<b>VALUE</b>								
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>								
Less than \$20,000	22 300	16 955	16 955	4 860	5 345	5 345	5 345	5 345
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 873	1 430	1 430	443	443	443	443	443
\$40,000 to \$59,999	6 350	4 994	4 994	1 792	1 356	1 356	1 356	1 356
\$60,000 to \$79,999	6 807	5 109	5 109	1 445	1 698	1 698	1 698	1 698
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 311	3 136	3 136	637	1 175	1 175	1 175	1 175
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 653	1 217	1 217	207	436	436	436	436
\$150,000 to \$199,999	966	772	772	128	194	194	194	194
\$200,000 to \$249,999	220	194	194	56	26	26	26	26
\$250,000 to \$299,999	71	62	62	24	9	9	9	9
\$300,000 or more	27	19	19	11	3	3	3	3
Median (dollars)	27	22	22	16	5	5	5	5
Mean (dollars)	47 500	46 700	46 700	41 000	49 500	49 500	49 500	49 500
Mean (dollars)	53 200	53 300	53 300	48 300	53 100	53 100	53 100	53 100
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>								
Median contract rent (dollars)	10 304	8 322	8 322	4 262	1 982	1 982	1 982	1 982
Mean contract rent (dollars)	210	213	213	210	195	195	195	195
With meals included in rent	82	81	81	59	204	204	204	204
Mean contract rent (dollars)	633	638	638	163	163	163	163	163
No meals included in rent	9 654	7 677	7 677	4 013	1 777	1 777	1 777	1 777
No cash rent	768	564	564	188	204	204	204	204

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Maryland (pt.)		Allegheny County, MO		West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city			
<b>Occupied housing units</b> -----	<b>729</b>		<b>461</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>372</b>		<b>268</b>	<b>268</b>
<b>TENURE</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	305		175	175	131		130	130
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.8		38.0	38.0	35.2		48.5	48.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	424		286	286	241		138	138
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.2		62.0	62.0	64.8		51.5	51.5
<b>ROOMS</b>								
1 room -----	12		5	5	3		7	7
2 rooms -----	17		12	12	8		5	5
3 rooms -----	63		54	54	45		7	7
4 rooms -----	139		84	84	68		55	55
5 rooms -----	131		78	78	64		53	53
6 rooms -----	215		146	146	134		69	69
7 rooms -----	67		42	42	33		23	23
8 or more rooms -----	85		40	40	27		43	43
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.5		5.5	5.5	5.5		5.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.1		6.1	6.1	6.1		6.1	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.6		4.6	4.6	4.7		4.8	4.8
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>								
1, detached -----	314		190	190	146		124	124
1, attached -----	124		80	80	72		44	44
2 -----	58		39	39	34		19	19
3 or 4 -----	55		37	37	27		18	18
5 to 9 -----	35		29	29	23		6	6
10 to 19 -----	38		18	18	9		20	20
20 to 49 -----	50		41	41	38		9	9
50 or more -----	20		18	18	18		2	2
Mobile home or trailer -----	24		3	3	3		21	21
Other -----	11		6	6	5		5	5
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>								
1 person -----	197		133	133	107		64	64
2 persons -----	189		112	112	88		77	77
3 persons -----	152		92	92	71		60	60
4 persons -----	102		71	71	61		31	31
5 persons -----	55		39	39	32		16	16
6 or more persons -----	34		14	14	13		20	20
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.39		2.37	2.37	2.40		2.41	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.47		2.49	2.49	2.36		2.45	2.45
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.31		2.28	2.28	2.43		2.37	2.37
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>								
1.00 or less -----	712		452	452	364		260	260
1.01 to 1.50 -----	13		8	8	7		5	5
1.51 or more -----	4		1	1	1		3	3
Mean -----	.48		.50	.50	.51		.45	.45
<b>VALUE</b>								
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>								
Less than \$20,000 -----	267		160	160	119		107	107
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	51		28	28	26		23	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	116		75	75	64		41	41
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	37		23	23	18		24	24
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	33		22	22	9		11	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	12		7	7	2		5	5
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	7		4	4	2		3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1		1	1	1		1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1		1	1	1		1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	1		1	1	1		1	1
Median (dollars) -----	34,500		33,300	33,300	27,800		36,000	36,000
Mean (dollars) -----	40,800		41,400	41,400	33,000		39,700	39,700
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>								
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>								
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	418		281	281	236		137	137
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	204		210	210	201		192	192
With meals included in rent -----	205		214	214	197		188	188
Mean contract rent in rent -----	2		2	2	1		1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	682		682	682	113		133	133
No meals included in rent -----	402		269	269	227		133	133
No cash rent -----	14		10	10	8		4	4

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-- WV MSA
<b>Occupied housing units</b>	<b>130</b>
<b>TENURE</b>	
Owner-occupied housing units	72
Percent of occupied housing units	55.4
Renter-occupied housing units	58
Percent of occupied housing units	44.6
<b>ROOMS</b>	
1 room	2
2 rooms	17
3 rooms	15
4 rooms	16
5 rooms	42
6 rooms	21
7 rooms	17
8 or more rooms	5.9
Median, occupied housing units	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.5
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>	
1, detached	74
1, attached	19
2	8
3 or 4	6
5 to 9	5
10 to 19	6
20 to 49	6
50 or more	6
Mobile home or trailer	5
Other	1
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>	
1 person	42
2 persons	39
3 persons	18
4 persons	12
5 persons	12
6 or more persons	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.83
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>	
1.00 or less	127
1.01 to 1.50	3
1.51 or more	51
Mean	
<b>VALUE</b>	
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b>	<b>63</b>
Less than \$20,000	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	21
\$40,000 to \$59,999	15
\$60,000 to \$79,999	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	2
\$300,000 or more	1
Median (dollars)	49,400
Mean (dollars)	69,300
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>	
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b>	<b>58</b>
Median contract rent (dollars)	206
Mean contract rent (dollars)	216
With meals included in rent	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—
No meals included in rent	53
No cash rent	5

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
Occupied housing units -----	38 642
<b>TENURE</b>	
Owner-occupied housing units -----	27 997
Percent of occupied housing units -----	72.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	10 645
Percent of occupied housing units -----	27.5
<b>ROOMS</b>	
1 room -----	238
2 rooms -----	537
3 rooms -----	2 396
4 rooms -----	5 513
5 rooms -----	8 581
6 rooms -----	10 997
7 rooms -----	4 934
8 or more rooms -----	5 446
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.4
<b>UNITS IN STRUCTURE</b>	
1, detached -----	27 097
1, attached -----	2 458
2 -----	1 936
3 or 4 -----	1 496
5 to 9 -----	1 051
10 to 19 -----	571
20 to 49 -----	444
50 or more -----	596
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 579
Other -----	414
<b>PERSONS IN UNIT</b>	
1 person -----	10 186
2 persons -----	12 997
3 persons -----	6 884
4 persons -----	5 593
5 persons -----	2 076
6 or more persons -----	906
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.20
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.90
<b>PERSONS PER ROOM</b>	
1.00 or less -----	38 248
1.01 to 1.50 -----	350
1.51 or more -----	44
Mean -----	.43
<b>VALUE</b>	
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	22 247
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 849
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	6 333
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6 794
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	4 302
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 649
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	964
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	218
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	70
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	22
\$300,000 or more -----	26
Median (dollars) -----	47 500
Mean (dollars) -----	53 200
<b>CONTRACT RENT</b>	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	10 263
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	210
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	224
With meals included in rent -----	82
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	633
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	9 416
No meals included in rent -----	765
No cash rent -----	



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MD		West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MD								
	Cumberland city				Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6,01	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12		
	Total												
ANCESTRY													
All persons	101 643	74 946	23 706	26 697	3 120	3 384	2 737	3 935	1 475	1 902	3 363	2 980	1 609
Ancestry specified	86 541	64 733	20 200	21 808	2 716	2 914	2 251	3 430	997	1 624	2 980	1 609	1 609
Single ancestry	50 557	37 565	12 146	12 992	1 667	1 801	1 399	1 973	649	903	1 609	1 609	1 609
Multiple ancestry	35 984	27 168	8 054	8 816	1 049	1 113	852	1 457	348	721	1 371	348	348
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	15 102	10 213	3 506	4 889	404	470	486	505	478	278	383	478	383
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	203 286	149 892	47 412	53 394	6 240	6 768	5 474	7 870	2 950	3 804	7 726	6 726	104
Arab	107	195	49	13	11	8	10	4	—	5	7	7	7
Austrian	107	101	55	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian	46	40	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian	86	57	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech	37	30	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	53	41	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch	4 633	3 003	950	1 630	124	72	65	243	53	54	85	85	85
English	15 999	12 213	3 208	3 786	409	462	507	417	154	393	596	596	596
French	25	25	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque)	2 081	1 719	588	362	84	174	60	74	—	62	121	121	121
French Canadian	169	138	48	31	7	19	—	—	—	6	15	15	15
German	44 710	33 555	10 387	11 135	1 447	1 386	1 170	1 907	517	733	1 487	1 487	1 487
Greek	110	76	34	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	407	323	32	84	—	748	565	1 015	245	386	698	698	698
Irish	19 937	14 951	4 891	4 986	611	106	84	193	45	76	232	232	232
Italian	4 272	3 323	944	949	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lithuanian	184	130	26	54	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	127	91	—	36	16	18	29	—	11	49	80	80	80
Polish	1 291	887	188	404	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Portuguese	18	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	51	43	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	249	189	56	60	9	—	—	—	—	37	35	35	35
Scottish-Irish	3 137	2 507	759	630	74	115	100	155	8	85	83	83	83
Scottish	5 000	4 135	841	865	206	170	54	146	24	77	125	125	125
Slovak	272	224	36	48	—	7	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	40	16	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	391	272	48	119	—	10	7	6	—	7	—	—	—
Swiss	284	255	33	29	5	7	—	7	—	—	5	5	5
Ukrainian	52	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American	6 425	3 932	1 582	2 493	178	152	55	168	188	46	169	169	169
Welsh	2 721	2 436	425	285	124	84	46	39	15	53	108	108	108
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	62	56	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	89 132	64 108	21 950	25 024	2 756	3 182	2 697	3 405	1 678	1 650	2 687	2 687	2 687
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	25	25	19	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	19	19	19
Central American	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	46	46	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	8	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland City, Allegany County, MD										Remainder of Allegany County, MD		
	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)
<b>ANCESTRY</b>													
All persons.....	1 437	2 543	2 175	3 655	4 614	1 475	524	2 433	1 902	2 938	3 405	3 029	1 483
Ancestry specified.....	1 340	2 164	1 859	3 204	3 900	997	455	2 090	1 624	2 567	2 664	2 562	1 376
Single ancestry.....	805	1 319	1 147	1 861	2 403	649	284	1 361	903	1 414	1 753	1 316	862
Multiple ancestry.....	535	1 845	712	1 343	1 497	348	171	729	721	1 513	911	1 246	514
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	97	379	316	451	714	478	79	343	278	371	741	467	307
<b>SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS</b>													
Total ancestries reported.....	2 874	5 086	4 350	7 310	9 228	2 950	1 068	4 866	3 804	5 876	6 810	6 058	3 366
Arab.....	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	—
Austrian.....	11	8	10	—	7	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	69	64	42	236	221	53	31	103	54	77	140	185	55
English.....	162	367	435	382	487	154	73	245	393	510	355	422	247
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	18	148	48	67	57	—	23	44	62	121	50	98	66
French Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	9	—	18	—	6	15	—	9	7
German.....	773	990	1 005	1 766	1 975	517	246	1 038	733	1 344	1 527	1 594	674
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	12	—
Hungarian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish.....	327	545	450	971	832	245	99	441	20	12	—	6	—
Italian.....	67	70	58	158	142	45	25	128	386	595	653	574	284
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	9	76	175	131	73	90
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	—
Polish.....	6	18	29	—	24	11	16	22	49	13	—	12	10
Portuguese.....	—	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Scotch-Irish.....	48	76	88	148	93	8	—	13	37	6	5	55	9
Scottish.....	130	94	41	131	176	24	33	113	85	67	27	95	26
Slovak.....	—	7	—	10	—	—	—	43	77	125	39	13	76
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	12	6	—	—
Swedish.....	—	10	—	6	8	—	—	17	7	—	—	15	—
Swiss.....	5	7	—	7	—	—	—	14	—	—	44	—	—
Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	—	—
United States or American.....	62	136	55	153	533	188	8	260	46	141	144	210	116
Welsh.....	29	64	31	32	57	15	12	31	53	101	52	112	95
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	1 161	2 463	2 033	3 166	4 544	1 678	475	2 312	1 650	2 468	3 499	2 518	1 595
<b>PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS</b>													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	6	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	841	562	280	—	—	425	2 213	4 167	1 647	173	1 872	1 939	1 680
Ancestry specified.....	750	392	226	—	—	413	1 961	3 683	1 480	118	1 615	1 666	1 418
Single ancestry.....	482	252	112	—	—	195	1 246	1 999	809	78	889	1 666	788
Multiple ancestry.....	268	140	114	—	—	218	715	1 684	671	40	726	811	630
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	91	170	54	—	—	12	252	484	167	55	257	273	262
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	1 682	1 124	560	—	—	850	4 426	8 334	3 294	346	3 744	3 878	3 360
Arab.....	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	12	—	—	—	—	9
Austrian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	29	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	8	23	7	—	—	8	118	132	34	29	97	91	91
English.....	95	72	35	—	—	86	360	911	464	—	215	448	245
French.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	26	12	7	—	—	—	32	114	35	—	80	48	20
German.....	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
German (except Polish).....	396	165	141	—	—	143	887	2 204	952	57	1 086	1 103	722
Greek.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian.....	—	7	—	—	—	18	—	26	—	15	—	—	16
Irish.....	203	115	44	—	—	103	461	772	253	39	356	419	334
Italian.....	36	26	35	—	—	57	111	90	27	—	88	43	138
Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	18	—	—	—	—	6
Lithuanian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	25	—	—	—	—	6
Norwegian.....	—	—	—	—	—	67	30	80	22	—	—	29	31
Polish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13
Russian.....	—	—	—	—	—	29	12	13	25	—	—	9	—
Scotch-Irish.....	39	12	7	—	—	16	73	167	83	—	31	29	97
Scottish.....	76	13	15	—	—	—	37	136	62	12	75	49	109
Slavak.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	66	4	—	—	—	9	10
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	33	—	35	7	7
Swiss.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	8	6
Ukrainian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	16	—	15	—	—	28	223	123	13	—	80	82	65
Welsh.....	20	15	7	—	—	7	81	124	48	6	22	49	36
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	719	664	239	—	—	219	1 898	3 254	1 196	188	1 557	1 444	1 394
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.						Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	4 837	5 187	2 671	5 815	4 136	4 678	3 006	2 820	4 180	4 013	5 064	5 010	2 604
Ancestry specified.....	4 298	4 327	2 491	5 407	3 497	3 989	2 291	2 357	3 481	3 202	4 174	4 449	1 844
Single ancestry.....	2 462	2 619	1 229	3 329	2 081	2 083	1 216	1 391	2 112	3 081	2 407	2 430	1 975
Multiple ancestry.....	1 836	1 708	1 262	2 078	1 436	1 906	1 075	906	1 368	1 075	1 767	1 819	569
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	339	660	180	408	639	689	715	453	699	811	890	561	760
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	9 674	10 374	5 342	11 630	8 272	9 356	6 012	5 640	8 360	8 026	10 128	10 020	5 208
Arab.....	—	8	—	74	—	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	4
Austrian.....	6	15	—	—	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Belgian.....	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Canadian.....	5	—	—	29	2	—	17	—	—	7	—	—	5
Czech.....	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Danish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dutch.....	117	92	130	200	172	324	12	183	220	246	244	376	163
English.....	1 021	805	473	1 025	906	820	456	351	525	627	687	873	267
Finnish.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	93	124	55	107	48	116	53	45	81	29	51	100	3
French Canadian.....	—	8	3	31	—	—	2	7	—	6	—	—	16
German.....	2 184	1 942	1 192	2 779	1 430	1 990	1 342	1 357	1 918	1 690	2 263	1 857	728
Greek.....	8	—	—	35	13	—	18	—	—	—	16	—	—
Hungarian.....	72	26	76	9	7	13	—	33	7	5	18	13	8
Irish.....	919	1 110	462	1 124	605	1 230	487	452	899	575	1 137	1 104	332
Italian.....	295	375	56	380	104	224	64	183	108	158	65	260	111
Lithuanian.....	—	26	11	10	7	7	—	12	6	21	—	8	7
Norwegian.....	15	22	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	31	—
Polish.....	33	196	19	65	40	34	48	25	50	21	90	148	22
Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Russian.....	—	23	6	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	9	29	3
Scottish-Irish.....	137	178	182	149	223	217	116	120	109	61	105	92	27
Scottish.....	336	245	541	287	802	289	106	87	150	120	120	173	109
Slovak.....	9	19	—	44	—	—	—	10	—	23	11	—	4
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Swedish.....	8	43	—	27	5	2	7	34	—	54	6	18	—
Swiss.....	37	14	—	39	2	—	8	—	—	—	19	—	2
Ukrainian.....	—	7	—	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States or American.....	244	159	120	312	200	200	225	216	419	451	537	408	237
Welsh.....	345	334	235	193	155	75	51	16	13	29	51	98	27
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	40	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	—	16	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	3 710	4 456	1 765	4 537	3 520	3 786	2 778	2 475	3 785	3 869	4 669	4 339	3 109
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MD				Totals for split tracts /BNAs in Allegany County, MD					
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	101 643	74 946	74 946	23 706	26 697	26 697	3 120	3 384	2 737	3 935
Native	100 740	74 169	74 169	23 442	26 571	26 571	3 087	3 351	2 737	3 929
Foreign born	903	777	777	264	126	126	33	33	-	6
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	115	97	97	59	18	18	4	17	-	6
Persons 5 years and over	95 604	70 594	70 594	22 181	25 010	25 010	2 863	3 135	2 608	3 721
In linguistically isolated households	175	157	157	75	18	18	9	22	-	8
Speak a language other than English	2 196	1 665	1 665	617	531	531	77	72	53	45
Do not speak English "very well"	600	435	435	214	165	165	14	34	31	6
Speak Spanish	718	494	494	204	224	224	16	26	20	14
Do not speak English "very well"	196	153	153	76	43	43	5	-	13	-
Linguistically isolated	64	54	54	7	10	10	-	-	-	-
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	186	134	134	16	52	52	9	-	-	-
Do not speak English "very well"	39	27	27	9	12	12	9	-	-	-
Linguistically isolated	25	25	25	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	24 873	18 318	18 318	5 064	6 555	6 555	656	667	649	768
Preprimary school	1 379	1 030	1 030	471	349	349	52	25	26	87
Public school	929	702	702	327	227	227	46	5	26	46
Elementary or high school	15 862	11 295	11 295	3 477	4 567	4 567	475	454	514	506
Public school	14 577	10 170	10 170	3 095	4 407	4 407	436	361	503	442
College	7 632	5 993	5 993	1 116	1 639	1 639	129	188	109	175
Public college	7 203	5 727	5 727	1 046	1 476	1 476	120	160	109	175
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	66 979	49 857	49 857	16 297	17 122	17 122	2 152	2 397	1 768	2 864
Less than 9th grade	8 038	5 976	5 976	2 256	2 062	2 062	293	234	347	412
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11 095	8 496	8 496	2 936	2 599	2 599	357	481	328	426
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 817	19 368	19 368	5 920	7 449	7 449	895	858	685	1 099
Some college, no degree	9 445	7 112	7 112	2 411	2 333	2 333	238	447	248	456
Associate degree	3 206	3 004	3 004	1 012	904	904	174	123	68	198
Bachelor's degree	4 010	2 993	2 993	958	1 017	1 017	79	160	68	154
Graduate or professional degree	3 666	2 908	2 908	804	758	758	116	94	24	119
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.4	71.0	71.0	68.1	72.8	72.8	69.8	70.2	61.8	70.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.5	11.8	11.8	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.1	10.6	5.2	9.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	274	249	249	432	347	347	281	567	222	695
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 433	1 390	1 390	1 474	1 547	1 547	1 786	1 132	1 724	1 163
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 104	2 086	2 086	1 993	2 151	2 151	1 958	2 119	2 147	2 182
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	95 604	70 594	70 594	22 181	25 010	25 010	2 863	3 135	2 608	3 721
Same house	61 271	45 368	45 368	12 490	15 903	15 903	1 996	2 068	1 308	2 376
Different house in United States	34 131	25 088	25 088	9 642	9 043	9 043	851	1 067	1 294	1 341
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7 343	7 087	7 087	5 406	256	256	503	600	636	691
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 808	9 733	9 733	1 977	6 075	6 075	253	176	241	317
Different MSA/PMSA	7 044	5 796	5 796	1 481	1 248	1 248	83	177	320	189
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 936	2 472	2 472	778	1 464	1 464	12	114	97	144
Abroad	202	138	138	49	64	64	16	-	6	4
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	60 306	51 430	51 430	23 706	8 876	8 876	2 547	3 107	2 175	3 655
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	42 199	35 979	35 979	16 965	6 220	6 220	1 755	2 290	1 595	2 779
Rural population	41 337	23 516	23 516	-	17 821	17 821	573	277	562	280
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	20 255	12 439	12 439	-	7 816	7 816	337	207	92	145
On farms	704	273	273	-	431	431	-	-	21	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	39 812	29 052	29 052	8 290	10 760	10 760	1 210	1 284	862	1 373
Car, truck, or van	36 331	26 433	26 433	7 283	9 898	9 898	1 147	1 178	757	1 209
Drive alone	30 332	22 189	22 189	6 259	8 143	8 143	1 014	1 024	611	1 081
Carpooled	5 999	4 244	4 244	1 024	1 755	1 755	133	154	146	128
Public transportation (including taxicab)	284	262	262	144	22	22	13	-	25	24
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	215	211	211	114	4	4	7	-	25	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	37	27	27	6	10	10	6	-	35	-
Walked	1 995	1 536	1 536	619	459	459	39	56	33	111
Other means	297	221	221	100	76	76	5	21	16	6
Worked at home	905	600	600	144	305	305	6	29	31	23
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.13	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	17.9	17.9	14.9	21.4	21.4	16.2	15.4	18.8	14.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 440	1 552	1 552	249	888	888	36	35	19	93
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 832	5 606	5 606	496	2 226	2 226	194	244	129	305
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	10 050	7 377	7 377	2 050	2 673	2 673	351	370	139	301
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 627	5 093	5 093	1 636	1 534	1 534	274	188	155	179
All other times	11 958	8 824	8 824	2 715	3 134	3 134	349	418	389	472
Worked in MSA of residence	35 175	26 235	26 235	7 697	8 940	8 940	1 111	1 196	771	1 264
Cumberland city, MD	12 975	11 291	11 291	5 060	1 684	1 684	567	661	434	857
Frostburg city, MD	3 018	2 964	2 964	251	54	54	41	42	19	13
Westport town, MD	469	359	359	26	110	110	6	-	-	13
Remainder of Allegany County, MD	12 389	10 441	10 441	2 148	1 948	1 948	478	473	295	358
Keyser city, WV	3 070	445	445	58	2 625	2 625	6	-	8	-
Remainder of Mineral County, WV	3 254	735	735	154	2 519	2 519	13	20	15	15
Worked outside MSA of residence	4 637	2 817	2 817	593	1 820	1 820	99	88	91	109
Hagerstown city, MD	152	122	122	46	30	30	6	8	7	-
Remainder of Hagerstown, MD MSA	350	325	325	35	25	25	9	11	6	4
Mountain Lake Park town, MD	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Oakland town, MD	114	50	50	6	64	64	-	-	-	6
Remainder of Garrett County, MD	645	466	466	34	179	179	5	5	15	-
Petersburg city, WV	113	-	-	-	113	113	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Grant County, WV	341	59	59	6	282	282	-	-	-	-
Romney city, WV	260	42	42	5	218	218	-	-	-	-
Remainder of Hampshire County, WV	204	48	48	19	156	156	-	-	-	6
Worked elsewhere	2 456	1 705	1 705	442	751	751	69	64	63	93



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegheny County, MD—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegheny County, MD						
	Tract B	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract B (pt.)	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 475	1 902	3 363	1 437	2 543	2 175	3 655	4 614	1 475	534
Native	1 475	1 850	3 211	1 404	2 522	2 175	3 649	4 593	1 475	534
Foreign born	—	52	152	33	21	—	6	21	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	6	—	4	17	—	6	19	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 382	1 811	3 167	1 311	2 324	2 068	3 447	4 269	1 382	505
In linguistically isolated households	—	12	—	9	22	—	6	19	—	—
Speak a language other than English	29	93	124	68	54	43	40	134	29	29
Do not speak English "very well"	17	20	16	14	34	27	6	52	17	15
Speak Spanish	29	49	25	16	14	16	14	28	29	—
Do not speak English "very well"	17	8	6	5	—	9	—	18	17	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	351	346	821	321	509	509	695	1 034	351	39
Preprimary school	37	21	85	29	25	20	81	122	37	5
Public school	37	12	37	29	5	20	40	122	37	5
Elementary or high school	234	236	568	239	333	409	445	728	234	18
Public school	226	176	416	226	282	409	389	662	226	18
College	80	89	168	53	151	80	169	184	80	16
Public college	80	75	137	49	123	80	169	175	80	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	915	1 387	2 340	943	1 785	1 391	2 657	3 061	915	450
Less than 9th grade	125	147	120	184	199	268	370	573	125	118
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	184	234	167	144	401	293	382	608	184	91
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	402	407	658	342	550	568	1 049	1 236	402	113
Some college, no degree	146	201	455	92	358	167	413	347	146	73
Associate degree	38	89	260	69	73	60	191	150	38	—
Bachelor's degree	14	160	339	63	140	23	141	83	14	8
Graduate or professional degree	6	149	341	49	64	12	111	64	6	47
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	72.5	87.7	65.2	66.4	59.7	71.7	61.4	66.2	53.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.2	22.3	29.1	11.9	11.4	2.5	9.5	4.8	2.2	12.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	472	—	153	292	724	314	723	550	472	409
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 606	789	1 518	1 979	1 189	1 783	1 174	1 677	1 606	2 074
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 545	1 537	1 905	2 449	1 916	2 209	2 143	1 920	2 545	2 148
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 382	1 811	3 167	1 311	2 324	2 068	3 447	4 269	1 382	505
Same house	920	718	1 851	686	1 390	1 027	2 165	2 593	920	147
Different house in United States	462	1 093	1 312	609	934	1 035	1 278	1 676	462	351
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	243	520	572	433	559	594	677	1 047	243	198
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	75	300	360	111	146	180	297	300	75	62
Different MSA/PMSA	79	159	249	61	136	171	181	247	79	58
Not in on MSA/PMSA	65	114	131	4	93	90	123	82	65	33
Abroad	—	—	4	16	—	6	4	—	—	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 475	1 902	3 363	1 437	2 543	2 175	3 655	4 614	1 475	534
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 242	953	2 509	997	1 907	1 595	2 779	3 421	1 242	58
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	646	733	1 344	454	889	710	1 265	1 370	646	146
Car, truck, or van	617	569	1 029	402	806	626	1 101	1 217	617	114
Drove alone	528	517	1 095	338	690	492	984	979	528	102
Carpooled	89	52	134	64	116	134	117	238	89	12
Public transportation (including taxicab)	13	17	13	13	—	13	24	12	13	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	7	11	13	7	—	13	12	12	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	5	99	76	34	43	33	111	123	5	25
Other means	7	36	—	5	15	16	6	11	7	—
Worked at home	4	12	26	—	25	22	23	7	4	7
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.15	1.06	1.12	1.09	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	13.1	12.4	14.9	14.9	19.6	14.2	15.4	15.0	9.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	30	12	7	5	29	13	76	40	30	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	195	143	136	48	168	87	292	239	195	12
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	157	155	445	120	243	128	271	373	157	35
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	70	256	413	127	122	130	160	243	70	42
All other times	190	155	317	154	302	330	443	468	190	50
Worked in MSA of residence	600	723	1 296	414	817	625	1 156	1 251	600	146
Cumberland city, MD	390	406	889	239	488	369	820	951	390	111
Frostburg city, MD	21	42	57	19	17	13	7	55	21	—
Westernport town, MD	—	7	—	6	—	—	13	—	—	—
Remainder of Allegheny County, MD	172	229	302	144	292	220	293	200	172	35
Keyser city, WV	—	14	18	6	—	8	8	9	—	—
Remainder of Mineral County, WV	17	25	30	—	20	15	15	36	17	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	46	10	48	40	72	85	109	119	46	—
Hagerstown city, MD	7	—	—	—	8	7	—	10	7	—
Remainder of Hagerstown, MD MSA	—	—	—	9	11	6	4	—	—	—
Mountain Lake Park town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Garrett County, MD	—	10	—	—	—	15	—	9	—	—
Petersburg city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grant County, WV	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Romney city, WV	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hampshire County, WV	8	—	—	5	—	—	6	—	8	—
Worked elsewhere	25	—	48	21	53	57	93	100	25	—



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MD—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MD				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	2 433	1 902	2 938	3 405	3 029	1 683	841	562
Native	2 433	1 850	2 807	3 386	3 022	1 683	829	562
Foreign born	—	52	131	19	7	—	12	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	7	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 287	1 811	2 777	3 160	2 876	1 552	811	540
In linguistically isolated households	7	12	—	6	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	32	93	95	51	52	9	18	10
Do not speak English "very well"	13	20	16	14	—	—	—	4
Speak Spanish	13	49	25	22	31	—	12	4
Do not speak English "very well"	13	8	6	14	—	—	—	4
Linguistically isolated	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	7	—	14	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	550	346	710	786	748	335	158	140
Preprimary school	61	21	70	27	15	23	—	6
Public school	20	12	37	19	6	17	—	6
Elementary or high school	341	236	494	675	561	236	121	105
Public school	316	176	391	571	528	210	79	94
College	148	89	146	84	172	76	37	29
Public college	148	75	131	84	164	71	37	29
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	1 660	1 387	2 048	2 149	2 099	1 209	612	377
Less than 9th grade	152	147	120	265	193	109	35	79
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	450	234	149	477	371	213	80	35
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	646	407	607	897	931	553	308	117
Some college, no degree	218	201	396	310	366	146	89	81
Associate degree	120	89	222	69	109	105	50	8
Bachelor's degree	37	160	289	80	78	16	20	45
Graduate or professional degree	37	149	265	51	51	67	30	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.7	72.5	86.9	65.5	73.1	73.4	81.2	69.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.5	22.3	27.1	6.1	6.1	6.9	8.2	15.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	281	—	153	412	202	261	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 385	789	1 549	1 657	1 495	1 669	1 013	1 429
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 933	1 537	1 800	2 901	2 046	1 611	2 548	1 983
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	2 287	1 811	2 777	3 160	2 876	1 552	811	540
Same house	1 291	718	1 553	2 165	2 178	1 310	678	281
Different house in United States	984	1 093	1 220	991	698	242	133	259
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	584	520	551	144	181	70	41	42
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	176	300	330	403	389	142	30	61
Different MSA/PMSA	181	159	208	292	44	22	41	149
Not in an MSA/PMSA	43	114	131	152	84	8	21	7
Abroad	12	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	2 433	1 902	2 938	—	362	1 110	564	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 858	953	2 155	—	164	758	383	—
Rural population	—	—	—	3 405	2 667	573	277	562
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	697	619	337	207	92
On farms	—	—	—	145	66	—	—	21
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	916	733	1 161	1 237	1 184	756	395	152
Car, truck, or van	779	569	1 052	1 080	1 134	745	372	131
Drive alone	677	517	952	835	936	676	334	119
Carpooled	102	52	100	245	198	69	38	12
Public transportation (including taxicab)	39	17	13	44	17	—	—	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	39	11	13	32	17	—	—	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Walked	70	99	76	19	10	5	13	—
Other means	4	36	—	6	8	—	6	—
Worked at home	24	12	20	88	15	6	4	9
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.16	1.11	1.06	1.05	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	13.1	12.3	26.8	21.8	17.0	16.6	15.1
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	37	12	7	128	97	31	6	6
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	184	143	128	367	283	146	76	42
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	192	155	376	301	253	231	127	11
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	145	256	341	87	136	147	66	25
All other times	334	155	289	266	400	195	116	59
Worked in MSA of residence	852	723	1 113	847	1 010	697	379	146
Cumberland city, MD	526	406	760	318	577	328	173	65
Frostburg city, MD	20	42	57	16	20	22	25	6
Westport town, MD	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Allegany County, MD	298	229	265	506	402	334	181	75
Keyser city, WV	—	14	13	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Mineral County, WV	8	25	18	7	11	13	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	64	10	48	390	174	59	16	6
Hagerstown city, MD	14	—	—	6	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Hagerstown, MD MSA	5	—	—	233	6	—	—	—
Mountain Lake Park town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Garrett County, MD	—	10	—	—	20	5	5	—
Petersburg city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grant County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romney city, WV	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Hampshire County, WV	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	45	—	48	151	126	48	11	6

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.							
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>								
All persons	280	—	—	425	2 213	4 167	1 647	173
Native	280	—	—	404	2 172	4 067	1 641	173
Foreign born	—	—	—	21	41	100	6	—
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	274	—	—	390	2 106	3 920	1 538	157
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
Speak a language other than English	5	—	—	29	29	186	39	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	—
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	10	49	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	73	—	—	111	493	984	400	31
Preprimary school	6	—	—	15	37	45	7	—
Public school	6	—	—	—	25	30	7	—
Elementary or high school	61	—	—	74	316	654	308	20
Public school	53	—	—	25	294	534	302	20
College	6	—	—	22	140	285	85	11
Public college	6	—	—	6	127	269	85	11
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>								
Persons 25 years and over	207	—	—	292	1 557	2 941	1 120	119
Less than 9th grade	42	—	—	—	101	186	58	32
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	44	—	—	18	241	266	139	40
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	50	—	—	51	747	1 060	446	47
Same college, no degree	43	—	—	59	231	485	194	—
Associate degree	7	—	—	38	84	249	81	—
Bachelor's degree	13	—	—	50	74	361	113	—
Graduate or professional degree	8	—	—	76	79	334	89	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.5	—	—	93.8	78.0	84.6	82.4	39.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.1	—	—	43.2	9.8	23.6	18.0	—
<b>FERTILITY</b>								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	514	88	242	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 048	—	—	1 300	710	1 299	1 129	2 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 632	—	—	2 348	2 221	1 672	1 916	—
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>								
Persons 5 years and over	274	—	—	390	2 106	3 920	1 538	157
Same house	211	—	—	298	1 373	2 753	1 202	99
Different house in United States	63	—	—	92	719	1 167	331	58
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14	—	—	21	215	169	64	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	20	—	—	30	402	519	136	58
Different MSA/PMSA	8	—	—	41	69	372	69	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	21	—	—	—	33	107	62	—
Abroad	—	—	—	—	14	—	5	—
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>								
Urban population	—	—	—	425	2 213	3 251	1 647	173
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	354	1 718	2 360	1 286	173
Rural population	280	—	—	—	—	916	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	145	—	—	—	—	614	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>								
Workers 16 years and over	108	—	—	183	959	1 669	729	73
Car, truck, or van	108	—	—	177	934	1 538	702	73
Drove alone	97	—	—	143	795	1 321	643	43
Carpooled	11	—	—	34	139	217	59	30
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	5	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	12	84	—	—
Other means	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
Worked at home	—	—	—	6	7	36	20	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.05	—	—	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.28
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.5	—	—	13.1	18.4	16.4	17.3	17.0
<b>Departure time for work:</b>								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	17	—	—	—	62	79	14	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	13	—	—	8	181	202	115	20
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	30	—	—	69	246	417	297	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	19	—	—	72	132	476	150	21
All other times	29	—	—	28	331	459	133	32
Worked in MSA of residence	108	—	—	183	890	1 522	682	73
Cumberland city, MO	37	—	—	129	454	694	293	16
Frostburg city, MD	6	—	—	—	36	72	29	20
Westport town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	—
Remainder of Allegany County, MO	65	—	—	37	389	706	324	37
Keyser city, WV	—	—	—	5	5	11	23	—
Remainder of Mineral County, WV	—	—	—	12	6	32	7	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	69	147	47	—
Hagerstown city, MD	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Hagerstown, MD MSA	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Mountain Lake Park town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland town, MD	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Garrett County, MD	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Petersburg city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grant County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Ramey city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Hampshire County, WV	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	36	124	47	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	1 872	1 939	1 680	4 837	5 187	2 671	5 815
Native	1 872	1 939	1 664	4 754	5 125	2 654	5 728
Foreign born	—	—	16	83	62	17	87
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	9	—	—	—	8
Persons 5 years and over	1 769	1 837	1 644	4 516	5 045	2 527	5 488
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	16	—	—	—	39
Speak a language other than English	12	30	45	54	160	50	172
Do not speak English "very well"	—	4	25	27	27	8	23
Speak Spanish	6	17	9	14	45	6	51
Do not speak English "very well"	—	4	—	14	21	—	14
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	16	—	20	13	14
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	16	—	—	2	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	452	360	366	1 099	2 904	663	1 404
Preprimary school	8	5	12	111	43	26	73
Public school	—	5	12	67	33	22	48
Elementary or high school	378	258	196	612	435	498	1 031
Public school	347	258	196	588	364	480	877
College	66	97	158	376	2 426	139	300
Public college	61	88	144	368	2 371	121	279
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 226	1 336	1 149	3 316	2 157	1 691	3 985
Less than 9th grade	177	127	135	509	268	217	357
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	250	296	197	527	357	338	542
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	497	648	332	1 077	626	760	1 568
Some college, no degree	160	171	132	404	253	199	693
Associate degree	80	63	37	209	104	93	341
Bachelor's degree	28	—	152	232	238	36	275
Graduate or professional degree	34	31	164	358	311	48	209
Percent high school graduate or higher	65.2	68.3	71.1	68.8	71.0	67.2	77.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.1	2.3	27.5	17.8	25.5	5.0	12.1
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	102	134	141	171	22	329	357
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 145	860	869	1 220	1 518	1 566	1 310
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 079	2 294	1 849	2 099	1 727	2 222	2 014
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	1 769	1 837	1 644	4 516	5 045	2 527	5 488
Same house	1 203	1 357	1 229	2 799	1 950	1 939	3 655
Different house in United States	566	480	415	1 706	3 059	581	1 826
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	119	70	—	131	56	6	233
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	333	352	291	1 168	632	393	806
Different MSA/PMSA	85	48	44	265	2 036	68	455
Not in an MSA/PMSA	29	10	80	142	335	114	332
Abroad	—	—	—	11	36	7	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE							
Urban population	1 735	1 224	1 159	4 384	5 044	—	4 433
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 154	808	824	3 251	2 227	—	3 554
Rural population	137	715	521	453	143	2 671	1 382
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	78	347	279	292	95	1 863	697
On farms	—	15	—	—	—	23	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	827	896	912	1 888	1 777	1 177	2 625
Car, truck, or van	778	844	813	1 722	1 314	1 125	2 514
Drove alone	620	633	684	1 362	1 116	882	2 222
Carpooled	158	211	129	360	198	243	292
Public transportation (including taxicab)	3	9	—	—	—	2	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	3	9	—	—	—	2	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Walked	29	17	72	101	383	41	23
Other means	—	8	8	12	17	—	12
Worked at home	17	18	19	53	63	9	60
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.16	1.10	1.13	1.09	1.13	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	21.0	17.2	18.2	14.7	18.2	19.3
Departure time for work:							
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	55	33	22	86	40	97	93
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	155	259	140	255	222	279	555
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	243	236	246	601	389	284	720
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	122	93	205	396	314	158	464
All other times	235	257	280	497	749	350	733
Worked in MSA of residence	758	835	812	1 706	1 550	1 025	2 462
Cumberland city, MD	325	340	116	521	293	243	920
Frostburg city, MD	44	78	394	570	930	224	93
Westport town, MD	10	—	—	18	12	17	8
Remainder of Allegany County, MD	336	398	289	501	291	530	1 261
Keyser city, WV	13	—	13	32	17	5	52
Remainder of Mineral County, WV	30	19	—	64	7	6	128
Worked outside MSA of residence	69	61	100	182	227	152	163
Hagerstown city, MD	—	—	—	27	13	—	7
Remainder of Hagerstown, MD MSA	9	—	6	—	8	—	8
Mountain Lake Park town, MD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland town, MD	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Garrett County, MD	—	—	59	55	47	85	22
Petersburg city, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Grant County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	8	6
Romney city, WV	—	—	—	—	6	—	16
Remainder of Hampshire County, WV	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	60	61	35	92	145	59	104



Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>									
All persons .....	4 136	4 678	3 006	2 820	4 180	4 013	5 064	5 010	2 604
Native .....	4 117	4 655	3 006	2 808	4 180	4 006	5 039	4 933	2 599
Foreign born .....	19	23	—	12	—	7	25	77	5
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>									
Linguistically isolated households .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 862	4 401	2 806	2 626	3 897	3 698	4 774	4 806	2 403
In linguistically isolated households .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Speak a language other than English .....	48	49	59	57	95	57	112	100	51
Do not speak English "very well" .....	24	23	9	14	34	25	40	16	27
Speak Spanish .....	8	6	24	27	71	21	33	46	2
Do not speak English "very well" .....	6	—	—	6	22	—	5	10	—
Linguistically isolated .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	25	9
Do not speak English "very well" .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Linguistically isolated .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	847	900	690	712	932	992	1 252	1 402	575
Preprimary school .....	29	71	21	50	48	84	75	39	32
Public school .....	29	43	10	31	12	74	49	21	30
Elementary or high school .....	627	652	490	539	757	692	901	739	449
Public school .....	622	633	484	527	750	684	860	664	438
College .....	191	177	179	123	127	216	276	624	94
Public college .....	188	172	145	117	116	191	258	564	85
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>									
Persons 25 years and over .....	2 794	3 224	2 012	1 755	2 719	2 517	3 237	3 229	1 653
Less than 9th grade .....	373	457	244	178	343	394	239	298	276
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	523	606	329	221	343	401	419	496	390
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	1 298	1 435	916	859	1 092	1 106	1 469	1 285	722
Some college, no degree .....	315	370	272	216	449	330	447	454	165
Associate degree .....	138	127	95	115	155	88	174	222	55
Bachelor's degree .....	62	162	124	104	263	96	199	199	32
Graduate or professional degree .....	85	67	32	62	74	102	200	275	13
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	67.9	67.0	71.5	77.3	74.8	68.4	76.9	75.4	59.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	5.3	7.1	7.8	9.5	12.4	7.9	12.3	14.7	2.7
<b>FERTILITY</b>									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years .....	450	197	322	267	331	522	450	129	373
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years .....	1 702	1 563	1 524	1 367	1 547	1 756	1 649	1 330	1 695
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years .....	2 594	2 585	2 113	1 937	2 149	2 139	2 281	2 058	2 415
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>									
Persons 5 years and over .....	3 862	4 401	2 806	2 626	3 897	3 698	4 774	4 806	2 403
Same house .....	3 027	3 171	1 954	1 494	2 410	2 353	2 894	3 031	1 767
Different house in United States .....	833	1 227	852	1 132	1 480	1 326	1 872	1 752	629
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	37	68	111	77	37	28	—	—	3
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	608	983	500	723	852	1 005	1 368	1 082	545
Different MSA/PMSA .....	114	93	134	181	259	126	189	309	50
Not in an MSA/PMSA .....	74	83	107	151	332	167	315	361	31
Abroad .....	2	3	—	—	7	19	8	23	7
<b>URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE</b>									
Urban population .....	—	—	3 006	—	—	—	2 048	3 822	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	—	—	2 234	—	—	—	1 383	2 603	—
Rural population .....	4 136	4 678	—	2 820	4 180	4 013	3 016	1 188	2 604
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre .....	2 922	3 155	—	1 285	2 132	1 066	1 221	664	1 448
On farms .....	3	—	—	34	51	123	169	—	54
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>									
Workers 16 years and over .....	1 450	1 765	1 201	1 276	1 749	1 523	2 188	1 993	830
Car, truck, or van .....	1 356	1 690	1 125	1 213	1 695	1 445	1 972	1 731	717
Drove alone .....	1 137	1 332	938	1 050	1 367	1 225	1 609	1 448	506
Carpooled .....	219	358	187	163	328	220	363	283	211
Public transportation (including taxicab) .....	3	—	3	—	6	—	—	10	3
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car .....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Walked .....	52	56	34	23	14	43	93	169	83
Other means .....	25	7	27	—	—	6	9	27	7
Worked at home .....	14	12	12	40	34	29	114	56	20
Persons per car, truck, or van .....	1.09	1.13	1.10	1.08	1.12	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.21
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	22.9	20.1	21.4	24.7	23.7	24.5	18.1	18.1	22.6
<b>Departure time for work:</b>									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. ....	141	296	54	115	83	218	108	202	108
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. ....	363	429	303	198	462	314	443	275	231
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. ....	343	283	278	274	457	411	602	504	147
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. ....	194	180	126	191	248	180	348	373	68
All other times .....	395	565	428	458	465	371	573	583	256
Worked in MSA of residence .....	1 318	1 535	1 078	1 086	1 435	1 088	1 920	1 731	602
Cumberland city, MD .....	246	143	593	461	464	30	86	40	10
Frostburg city, MD .....	78	50	23	4	14	—	13	—	—
Westernport town, MD .....	30	225	—	16	—	6	16	34	38
Remainder of Allegany County, MD .....	862	769	232	264	345	232	379	359	137
Keyser city, WV .....	43	168	43	87	114	382	834	986	179
Remainder of Mineral County, WV .....	59	180	187	254	498	438	592	312	238
Worked outside MSA of residence .....	132	230	123	190	314	435	268	262	228
Hagerstown city, MD .....	4	7	9	7	7	—	7	—	—
Remainder of Hagerstown, MD MSA .....	2	—	14	11	—	—	—	—	—
Mountain Lake Park town, MD .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dakland town, MD .....	6	15	—	—	—	7	—	9	48
Remainder of Garrett County, MD .....	47	81	7	7	19	—	26	29	91
Petersburg city, WV .....	—	—	—	29	—	51	22	11	—
Remainder of Grant County, WV .....	2	31	—	19	14	65	67	56	61
Ramney city, WV .....	—	9	8	22	90	66	20	12	—
Remainder of Hampshire County, WV .....	—	—	—	11	57	80	—	6	2
Worked elsewhere .....	71	87	85	84	127	166	126	139	24

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MO		Allegany County, MO		Allegany County, MO		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MO			
	Cumberland, MO-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>										
Persons 16 years and over	81 329	60 434	60 434	19 060	20 895	20 895	2 415	2 771	2 177	3 248
In labor force	44 301	32 439	32 439	9 491	11 862	11 862	1 304	1 382	1 011	1 605
Percent of persons 16 years and over	54.5	53.7	53.7	49.8	56.8	56.8	54.0	49.9	46.4	49.4
Civilian labor force	44 224	32 374	32 374	9 470	11 850	11 850	1 304	1 382	1 011	1 605
Employed	40 718	29 731	29 731	8 468	10 987	10 987	1 233	1 290	888	1 421
Unemployed	3 506	2 643	2 643	1 002	863	863	71	92	123	184
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	8.2	8.2	10.6	7.3	7.3	5.4	6.7	12.2	11.5
Not in labor force	37 028	27 995	27 995	9 569	9 033	9 033	1 111	1 389	1 166	1 643
Institutionalized persons	1 148	1 056	1 056	515	92	92	153	—	126	131
Enrolled in school	5 515	4 169	4 169	935	1 346	1 346	58	190	122	115
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	15 737	12 255	12 255	4 556	3 482	3 482	529	665	419	824
Females 16 years and over	43 686	32 704	32 704	10 821	10 982	10 982	1 324	1 533	1 171	1 843
In labor force	19 620	14 693	14 693	4 545	4 927	4 927	575	671	462	757
Percent of females 16 years and over	44.9	44.9	44.9	42.0	44.9	44.9	43.4	43.8	39.5	41.1
Civilian labor force	19 611	14 684	14 684	4 545	4 927	4 927	575	671	462	757
Employed	18 261	13 673	13 673	4 155	4 588	4 588	554	644	411	713
Unemployed	1 350	1 011	1 011	390	339	339	21	27	51	44
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	6.9	8.6	6.9	6.9	3.7	4.0	11.0	5.8
With own children under 6 years	5 213	3 570	3 570	1 158	1 643	1 643	158	167	117	155
In labor force	2 880	2 037	2 037	610	843	843	84	79	51	87
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 893	5 013	5 013	1 507	1 880	1 880	219	207	199	237
In labor force	4 708	3 413	3 413	979	1 295	1 295	155	114	146	190
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	7 218	5 170	5 170	1 777	2 048	2 048	279	260	155	253
All parents present in household in labor force	3 766	2 747	2 747	846	1 019	1 019	110	103	52	128
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	14 984	10 660	10 660	3 276	4 324	4 324	433	410	473	482
All parents present in household in labor force	9 365	6 646	6 646	1 915	2 719	2 719	262	208	277	343
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 858	4 857	4 857	1 242	2 001	2 001	123	172	182	169
Not enrolled in school	1 194	831	831	246	363	363	33	20	40	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	568	397	397	127	171	171	13	4	14	38
Not high school graduate	359	214	214	81	145	145	4	10	13	14
Employed	134	52	52	31	82	82	4	6	8	5
Unemployed	48	38	38	14	10	10	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	177	124	124	36	53	53	—	4	5	9
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 718	29 731	29 731	8 468	10 987	10 987	1 233	1 290	888	1 421
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 352	2 537	2 537	744	815	815	121	98	42	130
Professional specialty occupations	5 768	4 479	4 479	1 145	1 289	1 289	140	206	98	175
Technicians and related support occupations	1 238	859	859	289	379	379	34	12	12	77
Sales occupations	4 668	3 576	3 576	1 228	1 092	1 092	94	196	112	188
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 182	3 805	3 805	1 099	1 377	1 377	195	112	72	211
Private household occupations	151	109	109	59	42	42	—	7	7	6
Protective service occupations	519	440	440	164	79	79	23	31	19	50
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 141	4 686	4 686	1 389	1 455	1 455	168	216	168	189
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	533	324	324	24	209	209	21	15	14	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 100	3 427	3 427	956	1 673	1 673	112	126	121	207
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 335	2 004	2 004	502	1 331	1 331	125	66	101	60
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 480	1 902	1 902	503	578	578	113	129	51	80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 251	1 583	1 583	366	668	668	87	76	71	48
Construction	3 126	2 239	2 239	598	887	887	101	64	57	126
Manufacturing	6 949	4 332	4 332	872	2 617	2 617	208	159	145	126
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 238	2 216	2 216	739	1 022	1 022	83	148	77	178
Wholesale and retail trade	9 342	7 198	7 198	2 209	2 144	2 144	307	326	274	293
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1 702	1 161	1 161	373	541	541	45	57	11	97
Business and repair services	967	670	670	191	297	297	20	35	13	17
Professional and related services	10 989	8 708	8 708	2 604	2 281	2 281	321	364	180	479
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>										
Employed persons 16 years and over	40 718	29 731	29 731	8 468	10 987	10 987	1 233	1 290	888	1 421
Private wage and salary workers	30 629	21 983	21 983	6 369	8 646	8 646	888	965	707	1 119
Government workers	7 540	5 878	5 878	1 562	1 662	1 662	282	216	176	230
Local government workers	3 396	2 749	2 749	804	647	647	117	155	96	108
Self-employed workers	2 381	1 746	1 746	505	635	635	63	104	5	53
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	48 629	35 904	35 904	10 134	12 725	12 725	1 369	1 601	1 131	1 762
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	36 020	26 551	26 551	7 377	9 469	9 469	1 068	1 129	804	1 240
50 to 52 weeks	23 943	17 594	17 594	5 047	6 349	6 349	790	757	479	886
40 to 49 weeks	4 371	3 311	3 311	834	1 060	1 060	143	151	124	115
27 to 39 weeks	2 349	1 717	1 717	445	632	632	55	64	62	72
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	6 444	4 846	4 846	1 496	1 598	1 598	158	222	199	306
<b>DISABILITY</b>										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	63 025	46 056	46 056	13 542	16 969	16 969	1 719	2 008	1 605	2 223
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 784	2 097	2 097	762	687	687	51	89	183	135
With a mobility limitation	1 620	1 236	1 236	472	384	384	26	63	150	77
In labor force	199	138	138	56	61	61	14	12	15	7
With a self-care limitation	1 827	1 412	1 412	487	415	415	39	58	129	81
With a work disability	6 470	4 789	4 789	1 790	1 681	1 681	148	315	302	354
In labor force	2 060	1 442	1 442	524	618	618	66	121	43	110
Prevented from working	3 818	2 943	2 943	1 125	875	875	68	161	242	219
No work disability	56 555	41 267	41 267	11 752	15 288	15 288	1 571	1 693	1 303	1 869
In labor force	40 933	30 005	30 005	8 565	10 928	10 928	1 224	1 163	941	1 425
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	17 079	13 257	13 257	4 982	3 822	3 822	543	763	446	894
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 008	3 133	3 133	1 304	875	875	158	142	85	208
With a mobility limitation	3 119	2 434	2 434	1 013	685	685	134	108	69	125
With a self-care limitation	2 355	1 850	1 850	808	505	505	87	96	22	151
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>										
No workers	5 801	4 630	4 630	1 821	1 171	1 171	178	279	185	268
Mean family income (dollars)	16 623	16 594	16 594	14 673	16 739	16 739	18 573	15 954	14 800	19 255
1 worker	8 636	5 957	5 957	1 936	2 679	2 679	299	299	154	403
Mean family income (dollars)	28 744	29 178	29 178	28 067	27 779	27 779	26 350	26 447	18 161	28 396
2 or more workers	13 743	10 010	10 010	2 631	3 733	3 733	371	487	255	426
Mean family income (dollars)	42 133	43 687	43 687	42 817	37 965	37 965	38 200	36 819	27 527	53 366



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegheny County, MD—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegheny County, MD						
	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 194	1 634	2 627	1 090	2 064	1 715	3 027	3 550	1 194	487
In labor force	698	822	1 479	501	979	849	1 489	1 631	698	180
Percent of persons 16 years and over	58.5	50.3	56.3	46.0	47.4	49.5	49.2	45.9	58.5	37.0
Civilian labor force	688	816	1 474	501	979	849	1 489	1 631	688	180
Employed	643	760	1 362	461	895	730	1 313	1 405	643	158
Unemployed	45	56	112	40	84	119	176	226	45	22
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	6.9	7.6	8.0	8.6	14.0	11.8	13.9	6.5	12.2
Not in labor force	496	812*	1 148	589	1 085	866	1 538	1 919	496	307
Institutionalized persons	29	99	103	153	—	—	131	—	29	—
Enrolled in school	33	100	120	28	155	105	115	203	33	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	178	413	532	256	532	352	767	867	178	254
Females 16 years and over	581	868	1 506	650	1 185	921	1 714	2 178	581	324
In labor force	276	396	671	229	484	373	699	898	276	91
Percent of females 16 years and over	47.5	45.6	44.6	35.2	40.8	40.5	40.8	41.2	47.5	28.1
Civilian labor force	276	396	671	229	484	373	699	898	276	91
Employed	263	359	622	211	457	322	663	782	263	85
Unemployed	13	37	49	18	27	51	36	116	13	6
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	9.3	7.3	7.9	5.6	13.7	5.2	12.9	4.7	6.6
With own children under 6 years	61	92	166	56	138	102	147	302	61	22
In labor force	25	60	114	11	58	51	79	139	25	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	105	92	236	102	142	157	217	318	105	5
In labor force	62	78	177	61	62	104	184	171	62	5
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	81	102	235	123	224	133	247	451	81	36
All parents present in household in labor force	23	53	160	15	83	52	122	201	23	36
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	184	230	548	226	293	415	421	704	184	11
All parents present in household in labor force	95	143	388	104	119	237	306	402	95	5
Persons 16 to 19 years	131	99	155	64	130	123	161	233	131	12
Not enrolled in school	20	—	14	27	14	35	43	65	20	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	8	—	—	11	4	9	38	41	8	—
Not high school graduate	12	—	—	—	10	8	14	26	12	4
Employed	8	—	—	—	6	8	5	—	8	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Not in labor force	4	—	—	—	4	—	9	12	4	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	643	760	1 362	461	895	730	1 313	1 405	643	158
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	35	37	232	48	54	36	130	135	35	—
Professional specialty occupations	30	183	342	42	136	81	153	116	30	40
Technicians and related support occupations	27	34	25	5	7	6	77	78	27	—
Sales occupations	51	171	235	46	149	96	174	165	51	40
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	89	100	177	97	58	46	206	205	89	22
Private household occupations	—	—	17	—	—	7	6	18	—	5
Protective service occupations	20	6	8	14	31	13	50	—	20	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	140	89	101	60	166	147	173	279	140	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	6	5	6	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	107	54	96	39	82	109	180	197	107	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	62	20	51	58	55	90	60	74	62	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	24	41	32	85	40	74	79	54	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	42	31	15	66	59	30	59	28	6
Construction	47	74	58	28	36	51	110	141	47	—
Manufacturing	68	37	146	86	124	111	109	136	68	11
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	76	57	47	36	100	57	165	117	76	6
Wholesale and retail trade	167	173	355	96	257	236	269	378	167	46
Finance, insurance, and real estate	26	41	89	27	17	5	97	25	26	—
Business and repair services	13	8	31	—	23	13	17	41	13	7
Professional and related services	199	317	490	126	246	151	449	409	199	66
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	643	760	1 362	461	895	730	1 313	1 405	643	158
Private wage and salary workers	515	549	947	323	653	602	1 024	1 081	515	97
Government workers	97	138	245	131	163	128	222	280	97	39
Local government workers	70	40	150	43	107	85	100	165	70	19
Self-employed workers	31	73	157	7	79	—	48	44	31	22
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	717	936	1 542	538	1 111	932	1 636	1 653	717	171
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	497	670	1 204	395	772	669	1 136	1 329	497	116
50 to 52 weeks	379	477	841	274	493	372	831	873	379	86
40 to 49 weeks	47	78	179	45	103	112	107	106	47	14
27 to 39 weeks	16	24	69	35	56	58	59	102	16	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	112	134	179	58	167	162	293	169	112	45
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	977	1 081	1 899	677	1 447	1 336	2 059	2 626	977	210
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	53	58	23	89	117	121	151	27	22
With a mobility limitation	27	25	25	13	63	84	71	80	27	22
In labor force	4	6	—	7	12	9	7	5	4	—
With a self-care limitation	10	42	46	17	58	69	67	99	10	9
With a work disability	62	92	117	36	272	224	306	414	62	54
In labor force	9	49	34	13	93	37	97	129	9	8
Prevented from working	53	37	73	23	146	170	184	271	53	40
No work disability	915	989	1 782	641	1 175	1 112	1 753	2 212	915	156
In labor force	679	746	1 361	484	801	785	1 322	1 455	679	149
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	178	448	620	260	617	379	837	924	178	277
With a mobility or self-care limitation	52	177	164	89	134	79	194	282	52	98
With a mobility limitation	36	147	128	81	108	63	118	234	36	77
With a self-care limitation	42	136	119	38	88	16	144	153	42	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	65	97	214	96	218	146	250	505	65	44
Mean family income (dollars)	7 678	20 347	28 291	19 246	14 462	12 179	19 763	10 133	7 678	12 484
1 worker	140	125	261	122	229	137	382	405	140	36
Mean family income (dollars)	24 547	39 304	71 965	25 015	24 815	17 113	28 651	17 410	24 547	15 969
2 or more workers	194	202	481	143	338	210	393	408	194	13
Mean family income (dollars)	36 475	61 284	67 119	32 724	33 580	24 445	55 260	35 407	36 475	19 651



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MD—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MD				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	1 964	1 634	2 335	2 601	2 393	1 325	707	462
In labor force	1 046	822	1 296	1 372	1 356	803	403	162
Percent of persons 16 years and over	53.3	50.3	55.5	52.7	56.7	60.6	57.0	35.1
Civilian labor force	1 046	816	1 291	1 372	1 347	803	403	162
Employed	924	760	1 179	1 241	1 234	772	395	158
Unemployed	122	56	112	131	113	31	8	4
Percent of civilian labor force	11.7	6.9	8.7	9.5	8.4	3.9	2.0	2.5
Not in labor force	918	812	1 039	1 229	1 037	522	304	300
Institutionalized persons	—	99	103	93	—	—	—	126
Enrolled in school	92	100	104	145	81	30	35	17
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	461	413	476	416	441	273	133	67
Females 16 years and over	1 056	868	1 344	1 267	1 235	674	348	250
In labor force	510	396	589	553	599	346	187	89
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.3	45.6	43.8	43.6	48.5	51.3	53.7	35.6
Civilian labor force	510	396	589	553	599	346	187	89
Employed	473	359	540	509	566	343	187	89
Unemployed	37	37	49	44	33	3	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	9.3	8.3	8.0	5.5	.9	—	—
With own children under 6 years	101	92	137	178	139	102	29	15
In labor force	72	60	93	73	95	73	21	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	174	92	195	260	228	117	65	42
In labor force	94	78	158	178	126	94	52	42
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	192	102	188	305	177	156	36	22
All parents present in household in labor force	130	53	131	110	122	95	20	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	330	230	462	571	498	207	117	58
All parents present in household in labor force	146	143	358	311	262	158	89	40
Persons 16 to 19 years	134	99	155	285	153	59	42	59
Not enrolled in school	16	—	14	56	19	6	6	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	—	—	13	6	2	—	5
Not high school graduate	7	—	—	12	—	4	—	5
Employed	—	—	—	6	—	4	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	—	—	6	—	—	—	5
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	924	760	1 179	1 241	1 234	772	395	158
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	85	37	184	109	87	73	44	6
Professional specialty occupations	97	183	267	120	133	98	70	17
Technicians and related support occupations	30	34	25	19	38	29	5	6
Sales occupations	123	171	213	88	139	48	47	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	124	100	152	142	179	98	54	26
Private household occupations	6	—	17	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	22	6	8	26	4	9	—	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	205	89	101	154	172	108	50	21
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	—	6	51	36	16	9	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	85	54	96	182	173	73	44	12
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	28	20	51	130	93	67	11	11
Transportation and material moving occupations	75	24	35	118	109	81	44	11
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	37	42	24	102	71	72	10	12
Construction	59	74	52	187	173	73	28	6
Manufacturing	62	37	128	194	151	122	35	34
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	96	57	29	76	150	47	48	20
Wholesale and retail trade	262	173	325	210	256	211	69	38
Finance, insurance, and real estate	52	41	83	4	—	18	40	6
Business and repair services	38	8	31	24	14	20	12	—
Professional and related services	245	317	396	327	342	195	118	29
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	924	760	1 179	1 241	1 234	772	395	158
Private wage and salary workers	704	549	821	831	893	565	312	105
Government workers	156	138	208	265	251	151	53	48
Local government workers	49	40	126	118	86	74	48	11
Self-employed workers	64	73	137	136	73	56	25	5
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 088	936	1 352	1 546	1 471	831	490	199
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	748	670	1 045	1 235	1 080	673	357	135
50 to 52 weeks	519	477	743	749	792	516	264	107
40 to 49 weeks	84	78	138	182	129	98	48	12
27 to 39 weeks	46	24	49	101	67	20	8	4
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	208	134	148	173	185	100	55	37
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 453	1 081	1 676	2 057	1 920	1 042	561	269
With a mobility or self-care limitation	101	53	58	69	66	28	—	66
With a mobility limitation	62	25	25	50	37	13	—	66
In labor force	6	6	—	7	7	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	70	42	46	26	50	22	—	60
With a work disability	213	92	117	245	182	112	43	78
In labor force	55	49	34	104	52	53	28	6
Prevented from working	128	37	73	129	96	45	15	72
No work disability	1 240	989	1 559	1 812	1 738	930	518	191
In labor force	953	746	1 191	1 233	1 272	740	362	156
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	511	448	551	451	464	283	146	67
With a mobility or self-care limitation	54	177	145	107	121	69	8	6
With a mobility limitation	34	147	115	94	68	53	—	6
With a self-care limitation	43	136	113	47	88	49	8	6
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	209	97	191	196	187	82	61	39
Mean family income (dollars)	10 498	20 347	24 436	13 212	17 723	17 787	21 287	24 613
1 worker	136	125	224	292	219	177	70	17
Mean family income (dollars)	18 395	39 304	61 774	21 543	25 019	27 270	31 784	26 605
2 or more workers	312	202	418	539	501	228	149	45
Mean family income (dollars)	32 042	61 284	61 289	38 908	41 192	41 634	44 166	41 907

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegheny County, MD—Con.							
	Troct 6.01 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13.01	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15.01
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>								
Persons 16 years and over	221	—	—	292	1 834	3 344	1 271	137
In labor force	116	—	—	183	1 122	1 844	770	73
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.5	—	—	62.7	61.2	55.1	60.6	53.3
Civilian labor force	116	—	—	183	1 122	1 844	765	73
Employed	108	—	—	183	981	1 713	737	73
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	141	131	28	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	—	—	—	12.6	7.1	3.7	—
Not in labor force	105	—	—	109	712	1 500	501	64
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	16	69	137	48	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	57	—	—	56	304	759	268	41
Females 16 years and over	129	—	—	162	930	1 806	711	81
In labor force	58	—	—	82	521	799	341	40
Percent of females 16 years and over	45.0	—	—	50.6	56.0	44.2	48.0	49.4
Civilian labor force	58	—	—	82	521	799	341	40
Employed	50	—	—	82	441	738	326	40
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	80	61	15	—
Percent of civilian labor force	13.8	—	—	—	15.4	7.6	4.4	—
With own children under 6 years	8	—	—	29	96	186	77	10
In labor force	8	—	—	21	23	98	54	10
With own children 6 to 17 years only	20	—	—	41	162	319	141	5
In labor force	6	—	—	19	125	211	107	5
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	6	—	—	47	147	275	107	20
All parents present in household in labor force	6	—	—	29	28	140	69	20
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	61	—	—	86	321	645	293	16
All parents present in household in labor force	37	—	—	30	210	398	216	16
Persons 16 to 19 years	8	—	—	—	139	218	65	7
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	41	7	8	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	35	7	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	108	—	—	183	981	1 713	737	73
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	48	91	189	109	—
Professional specialty occupations	22	—	—	75	87	438	173	10
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	14	24	20	—
Sales occupations	14	—	—	22	133	258	83	15
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5	—	—	25	134	247	117	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	23	19	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	16	—	—	—	187	184	94	20
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	11	19	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	27	—	—	—	108	139	90	13
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	—	56	84	14	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	—	—	6	59	65	25	4
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	18	—	—	7	78	36	12	7
Construction	16	—	—	6	111	104	48	5
Manufacturing	17	—	—	18	110	216	83	5
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	13	—	—	18	111	82	46	12
Wholesale and retail trade	24	—	—	30	319	475	161	31
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	6	19	84	54	—
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	25	23	6	—
Professional and related services	30	—	—	94	217	524	232	9
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>								
Employed persons 16 years and over	108	—	—	183	981	1 713	737	73
Private wage and salary workers	95	—	—	126	755	1 221	541	67
Government workers	8	—	—	37	182	333	146	—
Local government workers	8	—	—	24	110	181	63	—
Self-employed workers	5	—	—	20	39	159	50	6
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	126	—	—	190	1 135	1 960	833	69
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	104	—	—	159	819	1 514	579	54
50 to 52 weeks	55	—	—	98	605	1 088	429	49
40 to 49 weeks	13	—	—	41	104	181	101	—
27 to 39 weeks	8	—	—	20	53	94	20	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	13	—	—	31	185	287	183	15
<b>DISABILITY</b>								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	164	—	—	223	1 517	2 520	952	96
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	—	—	—	97	69	37	9
With a mobility limitation	6	—	—	—	56	49	7	5
In labor force	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—
With a self-care limitation	14	—	—	—	46	57	30	9
With a work disability	48	—	—	—	144	206	57	11
In labor force	13	—	—	—	61	77	21	—
Prevented from working	35	—	—	—	83	99	36	11
No work disability	116	—	—	223	1 373	2 314	895	85
In labor force	103	—	—	170	1 048	1 708	698	73
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	57	—	—	69	317	824	314	41
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	—	—	19	34	150	98	6
With a mobility limitation	7	—	—	13	25	98	84	6
With a self-care limitation	7	—	—	6	14	106	60	—
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>								
No workers	18	—	—	23	129	291	71	18
Mean family income (dollars)	12 196	—	—	60 312	19 529	21 308	18 892	17 994
1 worker	21	—	—	37	195	132	—	11
Mean family income (dollars)	23 759	—	—	133 660	26 293	45 683	33 000	20 974
2 or more workers	33	—	—	63	300	598	275	21
Mean family income (dollars)	30 817	—	—	105 806	33 553	59 739	48 326	48 864



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>							
Persons 16 years and over .....	1 464	1 602	1 467	3 925	4 650	2 101	4 514
In labor force .....	910	962	973	2 079	1 974	1 310	2 881
Percent of persons 16 years and over .....	62.2	60.0	66.3	53.0	42.5	62.4	63.8
Civilian labor force .....	910	962	973	2 072	1 965	1 310	2 872
Employed .....	844	905	918	1 921	1 831	1 190	2 701
Unemployed .....	66	57	55	151	134	120	171
Percent of civilian labor force .....	7.3	5.9	5.7	7.3	6.8	9.2	6.0
Not in labor force .....	554	640	494	1 846	2 676	791	1 633
Institutionalized persons .....	—	—	—	171	—	—	—
Enrolled in school .....	52	83	51	223	1 655	120	170
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school .....	259	283	212	852	596	346	746
Females 16 years and over .....	786	815	767	2 185	2 430	1 119	2 388
In labor force .....	395	431	460	980	895	621	1 279
Percent of females 16 years and over .....	50.3	52.9	60.0	44.9	36.8	55.5	53.6
Civilian labor force .....	395	431	460	980	895	621	1 270
Employed .....	384	405	448	911	852	571	1 210
Unemployed .....	11	26	12	69	43	50	60
Percent of civilian labor force .....	2.8	6.0	2.6	7.0	4.8	8.1	4.7
With own children under 6 years .....	71	72	57	291	158	123	322
In labor force .....	53	66	52	194	73	65	224
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	168	152	88	268	175	244	444
In labor force .....	107	85	81	198	119	184	334
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies .....	122	118	52	382	184	173	415
All parents present in household in labor force .....	86	101	46	257	98	83	278
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies .....	350	261	193	616	387	455	982
All parents present in household in labor force .....	253	129	182	446	236	309	679
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	158	102	122	219	1 071	189	231
Not enrolled in school .....	52	25	33	89	14	66	29
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	28	10	—	48	9	38	7
Not high school graduate .....	22	—	—	30	9	—	5
Employed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unemployed .....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force .....	6	—	—	30	9	—	—
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	844	905	918	1 921	1 831	1 190	2 701
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	64	30	100	226	187	60	206
Professional specialty occupations .....	73	106	212	380	430	132	455
Technicians and related support occupations .....	28	42	21	35	32	67	94
Sales occupations .....	163	92	118	124	205	97	360
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	91	84	90	260	278	98	400
Private household occupations .....	5	7	—	9	—	3	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	8	6	13	23	35	45
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	148	147	175	350	326	298	302
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	18	6	—	13	14	19	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	112	104	132	166	156	135	330
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	46	85	11	146	69	84	169
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	61	82	14	135	61	112	198
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	35	112	39	64	50	50	128
Construction .....	88	67	101	56	60	97	214
Manufacturing .....	98	150	56	284	171	134	569
Transportation, communications, and other utilities .....	30	102	30	147	56	48	272
Wholesale and retail trade .....	315	214	278	348	411	295	559
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	22	21	36	93	72	18	149
Business and repair services .....	11	12	13	74	86	33	80
Professional and related services .....	168	251	317	705	776	426	679
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>							
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	844	905	918	1 921	1 831	1 190	2 701
Private wage and salary workers .....	676	748	649	1 253	1 130	828	2 173
Government workers .....	90	111	218	588	608	314	374
Local government workers .....	28	74	72	334	112	135	176
Self-employed workers .....	66	46	51	80	79	40	147
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	929	946	1 016	2 294	3 550	1 368	2 955
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	682	737	731	1 701	2 251	1 040	2 368
50 to 52 weeks .....	488	468	472	1 178	775	601	1 805
40 to 49 weeks .....	64	118	98	171	243	186	285
27 to 39 weeks .....	40	63	83	114	147	118	107
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks .....	146	119	143	293	426	174	303
<b>DISABILITY</b>							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	1 180	1 284	1 233	2 863	3 959	1 729	3 728
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	73	63	79	178	85	37	120
With a mobility limitation .....	25	28	50	73	57	25	66
In labor force .....	10	11	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation .....	68	39	54	134	64	25	81
With a work disability .....	101	168	136	249	179	167	295
In labor force .....	37	61	29	44	20	50	72
Prevented from working .....	64	96	84	205	115	93	185
No work disability .....	1 079	1 116	1 097	2 614	3 780	1 562	3 433
In labor force .....	848	866	922	1 996	1 864	1 240	2 769
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	284	318	234	884	682	372	777
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	90	92	38	191	166	101	166
With a mobility limitation .....	90	69	31	162	118	85	139
With a self-care limitation .....	35	65	20	89	92	63	76
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>							
No workers .....	96	98	58	245	218	112	322
Mean family income (dollars) .....	17 806	18 652	13 106	15 602	16 097	11 841	18 499
1 worker .....	132	165	161	351	229	187	478
Mean family income (dollars) .....	20 771	23 672	24 997	28 085	23 735	25 290	31 986
2 or more workers .....	343	305	261	691	396	445	969
Mean family income (dollars) .....	35 478	36 767	48 313	39 544	47 882	35 191	47 969



Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>									
Persons 16 years and over -----	3 293	3 771	2 395	2 139	3 224	3 044	3 981	4 114	1 998
In labor force -----	1 643	2 012	1 370	1 414	1 891	1 697	2 353	2 204	1 933
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	49.9	53.4	57.2	66.1	58.7	55.7	59.1	53.6	46.7
Civilian labor force -----	1 643	2 007	1 367	1 414	1 891	1 697	2 353	2 195	1 933
Employed -----	1 510	1 848	1 226	1 319	1 779	1 562	2 235	2 018	1 848
Unemployed -----	133	159	141	95	112	135	118	177	85
Percent of civilian labor force -----	8.1	7.9	10.3	6.7	5.9	8.0	5.0	8.1	9.1
Not in labor force -----	1 650	1 759	1 025	725	1 333	1 347	1 628	1 910	1 065
Institutionalized persons -----	27	124	—	—	68	9	15	—	—
Enrolled in school -----	151	151	134	98	185	190	192	451	96
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	793	797	428	277	415	506	595	866	395
Females 16 years and over -----	1 766	2 034	1 254	1 097	1 648	1 563	2 136	2 195	1 089
In labor force -----	681	791	615	606	770	610	950	1 018	358
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	38.6	38.9	49.0	55.2	46.7	39.0	44.5	46.4	32.9
Civilian labor force -----	681	791	615	606	770	610	950	1 018	358
Employed -----	628	738	570	553	710	538	914	966	337
Unemployed -----	53	53	45	53	60	72	36	52	21
Percent of civilian labor force -----	7.8	6.7	7.3	8.7	7.8	11.8	3.8	5.1	5.9
With own children under 6 years -----	232	217	147	195	295	305	320	241	140
In labor force -----	109	115	85	108	146	129	193	139	43
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	261	306	199	300	315	239	367	293	167
In labor force -----	174	187	143	226	255	152	230	216	73
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	318	331	220	224	346	376	383	287	212
All parents present in household in labor force -----	154	159	115	110	162	164	222	155	91
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	616	651	469	534	741	621	856	700	403
All parents present in household in labor force -----	368	362	330	394	530	342	542	413	168
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	245	243	179	192	260	252	431	509	178
Not enrolled in school -----	69	60	26	54	54	45	81	37	66
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	28	34	20	20	22	22	31	10	46
Not high school graduate -----	16	10	8	11	31	14	64	10	7
Employed -----	6	—	3	6	26	14	33	—	—
Unemployed -----	3	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	2
Not in labor force -----	7	5	2	5	—	—	31	10	5
<b>OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 510	1 848	1 226	1 319	1 779	1 562	2 235	2 018	1 848
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	78	86	144	69	95	77	195	177	58
Professional specialty occupations -----	152	151	103	169	254	114	238	352	59
Technicians and related support occupations -----	50	46	30	57	59	68	54	99	12
Sales occupations -----	137	189	209	179	159	130	174	176	65
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	167	211	132	201	203	204	314	272	51
Private household occupations -----	2	6	—	5	13	7	—	11	6
Protective service occupations -----	29	30	10	—	11	18	11	25	4
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	295	250	150	201	249	141	310	299	105
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	42	18	13	27	29	70	25	30	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	185	290	175	203	397	258	314	185	141
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	169	253	122	105	161	245	313	212	173
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	99	109	72	54	56	114	126	49	107
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	105	209	66	49	93	116	161	131	52
Construction -----	75	126	94	105	210	196	148	92	42
Manufacturing -----	381	632	187	224	305	505	626	497	273
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	74	95	164	143	206	127	167	166	49
Wholesale and retail trade -----	313	432	323	333	359	241	413	307	168
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	91	55	61	97	84	44	101	138	16
Business and repair services -----	29	17	37	29	39	37	84	51	20
Professional and related services -----	346	319	227	263	397	219	428	631	116
<b>CLASS OF WORKER</b>									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 510	1 848	1 226	1 319	1 779	1 562	2 235	2 018	1 848
Private wage and salary workers -----	1 135	1 511	1 017	1 053	1 400	1 277	1 688	1 522	689
Government workers -----	296	243	118	191	264	201	388	399	101
Local government workers -----	141	150	42	77	97	87	193	116	35
Self-employed workers -----	77	81	85	75	115	84	150	86	40
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	1 744	2 118	1 459	1 496	1 937	1 847	2 503	2 461	1 022
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	1 325	1 630	1 080	1 123	1 514	1 387	1 789	1 767	809
50 to 52 weeks -----	872	1 136	768	776	1 009	943	1 245	1 029	579
40 to 49 weeks -----	183	225	75	108	195	119	248	249	66
27 to 39 weeks -----	100	100	113	108	137	74	76	88	36
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	214	268	208	206	204	232	372	299	77
<b>DISABILITY</b>									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	2 424	2 793	1 928	1 838	2 694	2 465	3 283	3 186	1 575
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	88	157	105	57	97	130	120	87	91
With a mobility limitation -----	67	84	50	36	37	53	81	54	73
In labor force -----	3	19	9	7	6	25	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	45	101	70	34	60	112	46	47	46
With a work disability -----	290	288	161	145	279	234	339	289	234
In labor force -----	75	115	39	72	126	78	161	85	57
Prevented from working -----	188	167	101	67	120	121	140	167	159
No work disability -----	2 134	2 505	1 767	1 693	2 415	2 231	2 944	2 897	1 341
In labor force -----	1 525	1 847	1 299	1 325	1 718	1 561	2 104	2 057	864
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	842	849	464	301	462	570	683	919	423
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	208	145	64	74	100	158	133	235	111
With a mobility limitation -----	160	113	49	62	69	131	91	175	108
With a self-care limitation -----	134	77	35	31	61	82	88	156	52
<b>WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989</b>									
No workers -----	293	252	146	92	154	191	182	232	174
Mean family income (dollars) -----	15 782	19 693	17 315	18 635	16 453	14 655	16 454	20 021	13 717
1 worker -----	348	431	268	216	449	404	550	504	288
Mean family income (dollars) -----	26 086	30 555	25 770	21 948	27 609	21 689	30 953	35 668	22 964
2 or more workers -----	550	667	463	523	633	577	665	606	266
Mean family income (dollars) -----	39 557	46 659	35 034	37 927	38 299	33 287	40 571	43 987	32 266

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MO				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MO					
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginio (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	39 768	29 611	29 611	10 284	10 157	10 157	1 152	1 508	1 053	1 666
Less than \$5,000	3 258	2 405	2 405	1 266	853	853	92	126	143	115
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 682	4 494	4 494	2 016	1 188	1 188	194	251	310	200
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 763	3 482	3 482	1 454	1 281	1 281	119	226	126	227
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 848	6 497	6 497	2 138	2 351	2 351	212	350	211	402
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 426	4 705	4 705	1 320	1 721	1 721	210	219	147	299
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 920	4 237	4 237	1 129	1 683	1 683	208	192	80	258
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 598	2 766	2 766	628	832	832	102	116	36	125
\$75,000 to \$99,999	689	532	532	109	157	157	10	14	-	12
\$100,000 or more	584	493	493	224	91	91	5	14	-	28
Median (dollars)	21 692	21 546	21 546	16 442	22 036	22 036	23 066	18 173	12 656	21 774
Mean (dollars)	27 986	28 339	28 339	25 151	26 954	26 954	25 868	24 087	17 045	30 103
Families	28 180	20 597	20 597	6 388	7 583	7 583	848	1 065	594	1 097
Median income (dollars)	27 016	27 069	27 069	21 707	26 895	26 895	27 235	23 464	18 258	27 138
Males 15 years and over, with income	35 421	26 095	26 095	7 551	9 326	9 326	1 011	1 185	917	1 283
Median income (dollars)	16 367	15 996	15 996	13 813	17 284	17 284	17 639	15 654	10 849	17 953
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.4	41.9	41.9	38.7	47.7	47.7	47.9	32.4	33.5	38.9
Median income (dollars)	25 884	25 448	25 448	22 951	26 794	26 794	24 322	24 191	21 424	24 031
Females 15 years and over, with income	35 689	27 304	27 304	9 312	8 385	8 385	997	1 393	1 003	1 528
Median income (dollars)	7 253	7 450	7 450	7 391	6 663	6 663	8 602	7 142	6 059	9 673
Percent year-round full-time workers	23.9	24.4	24.4	22.6	22.4	22.4	30.7	26.8	17.1	24.9
Median income (dollars)	15 769	16 181	16 181	16 300	14 281	14 281	14 808	15 034	14 167	19 531
Per capita income (dollars)	11 131	11 393	11 393	11 063	10 398	10 398	9 701	10 770	7 376	12 715
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	39 768	29 611	29 611	10 284	10 157	10 157	1 152	1 508	1 053	1 666
With earnings	27 334	19 842	19 842	6 251	7 492	7 492	802	960	599	1 134
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 556	31 409	31 409	28 620	28 298	28 298	27 466	24 803	19 268	30 100
With Social Security income	15 154	11 697	11 697	4 469	3 457	3 457	444	699	473	806
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 989	7 974	7 974	7 771	8 039	8 039	8 452	7 966	7 581	8 760
With public assistance income	3 445	2 719	2 719	1 526	726	726	108	231	187	112
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 623	3 703	3 703	3 758	3 324	3 324	2 899	3 624	3 944	3 506
With retirement income	8 696	6 738	6 738	2 135	1 958	1 958	228	366	191	452
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 387	7 373	7 373	6 870	7 434	7 434	8 528	7 976	5 976	6 540
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	32 778	33 401	33 401	30 324	31 089	31 089	29 902	28 441	21 135	35 860
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 477	33 325	33 325	26 304	30 389	30 389	27 706	21 810	20 298	26 723
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 006	33 455	33 455	33 430	31 690	31 690	31 642	32 074	22 042	41 062
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 798	36 769	36 769	36 763	33 230	33 230	32 805	32 891	23 503	41 172
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 492	39 427	39 427	36 831	33 110	33 110	31 753	32 004	25 010	32 280
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 604	35 032	35 032	36 722	33 334	33 334	33 549	33 221	21 800	45 171
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 457	17 313	17 313	14 416	17 952	17 952	18 315	14 823	12 885	20 452
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 711	11 456	11 456	10 099	12 753	12 753	15 749	6 758	7 901	17 803
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 553	24 015	24 015	21 196	22 204	22 204	22 115	26 196	20 279	23 718
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	28 180	20 597	20 597	6 388	7 583	7 583	848	1 065	594	1 097
Householder worked in 1989	19 457	13 791	13 791	3 801	5 666	5 666	583	642	341	643
With related children under 18 years	12 745	9 010	9 010	2 933	3 735	3 735	393	404	314	414
With related children under 5 years	4 720	3 215	3 215	1 095	1 505	1 505	145	154	105	124
Married-couple families	23 188	16 822	16 822	4 481	6 366	6 366	678	797	390	806
Householder worked in 1989	16 794	11 812	11 812	2 881	4 982	4 982	473	510	242	481
With related children under 18 years	9 921	6 858	6 858	1 707	3 063	3 063	290	225	207	254
With related children under 5 years	3 744	2 470	2 470	628	1 274	1 274	113	83	68	77
Female householder, no husband present	4 120	3 193	3 193	1 681	927	927	134	241	149	259
Householder worked in 1989	2 099	1 591	1 591	800	508	508	83	112	65	147
With related children under 18 years	2 355	1 876	1 876	1 133	479	479	89	159	94	149
With related children under 5 years	793	650	650	426	143	143	24	65	37	36
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14 176	11 165	11 165	4 782	3 011	3 011	370	505	706	671
Nonfamily householder	11 588	9 014	9 014	3 896	2 574	2 574	304	443	459	569
65 years and over	6 175	4 783	4 783	2 123	1 392	1 392	191	265	203	292
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	98 078	71 894	71 894	23 101	26 184	26 184	2 951	3 376	2 570	3 784
Persons under 18 years	22 669	16 125	16 125	5 219	6 544	6 544	728	698	635	769
Related children under 18 years	22 666	16 063	16 063	5 190	6 503	6 503	728	693	628	765
Related children 5 to 17 years	16 647	11 789	11 789	3 697	4 858	4 858	471	444	499	557
Persons 65 years and over	17 079	13 257	13 257	4 982	3 822	3 822	543	763	446	894
Persons 75 years and over	6 899	5 388	5 388	2 237	1 511	1 511	270	261	208	347
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	3 415	2 628	2 628	1 453	787	787	84	200	178	161
Percent below poverty level	12.1	12.8	12.8	22.7	10.4	10.4	9.9	18.8	30.0	14.7
Householder worked in 1989	1 522	1 051	1 051	549	471	471	32	68	75	72
With related children under 18 years	2 496	1 908	1 908	1 130	588	588	72	166	135	125
With related children under 5 years	1 192	890	890	543	302	302	42	98	63	44
Married-couple families	1 763	1 270	1 270	525	493	493	43	69	80	68
Householder worked in 1989	960	619	619	267	341	341	17	18	49	25
With related children under 18 years	1 128	755	755	333	373	373	31	40	61	50
With related children under 5 years	496	302	302	145	194	194	15	34	26	15
Female householder, no husband present	1 519	1 260	1 260	866	259	259	33	125	92	82
Householder worked in 1989	496	379	379	246	117	117	7	44	26	42
With related children under 18 years	1 285	1 092	1 092	761	193	193	33	120	74	70
With related children under 5 years	636	539	539	370	97	97	19	58	37	24
Unrelated individuals	4 475	3 402	3 402	1 460	1 073	1 073	84	146	289	123
Nonfamily householder	3 163	2 368	2 368	1 096	795	795	61	102	174	93
65 years and over	1 747	1 256	1 256	594	491	491	50	64	61	56
Persons	15 736	11 865	11 865	6 096	3 871	3 871	399	730	940	697
Percent below poverty level	16.0	16.5	16.5	26.4	14.8	14.8	13.5	21.6	36.6	18.4
Persons under 18 years	5 181	3 913	3 913	2 288	1 268	1 268	182	309	321	299
Related children under 18 years	5 087	3 851	3 851	2 259	1 236	1 236	182	304	314	295
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 516	2 644	2 644	1 486	872	872	89	148	242	200
Persons 65 years and over	2 448	1 823	1 823	815	625	625	54	112	90	73
Persons 75 years and over	1 265	945	945	464	320	320	38	47	40	40
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 543	5 047	5 047	2 892	1 496	1 496	268	269	333	311
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 077	15 797	15 797	7 655	5 280	5 280	658	914	1 187	807
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	38 567	28 453	28 453	11 583	10 114	10 114	1 212	1 368	1 543	1 418



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MO—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegany County, MO							
	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9	
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>											
Households	558	913	1 383	490	1 177	932	1 540	1 969	558	375	
Less than \$5,000	61	102	51	77	126	143	110	327	61	94	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	76	174	122	80	228	304	187	529	76	133	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86	86	126	62	200	100	204	257	86	51	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	141	170	319	64	275	192	374	373	141	38	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	85	133	196	89	145	116	262	239	85	33	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	58	123	194	83	99	58	238	126	58	9	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	45	68	151	25	95	19	125	89	45	—	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	14	61	5	—	—	12	29	—	—	
\$100,000 or more	6	43	163	—	9	—	28	—	6	17	
Median (dollars)	19 324	20 680	29 081	18 889	15 701	10 848	21 753	11 935	19 324	7 743	
Mean (dollars)	23 087	30 315	49 035	23 082	21 472	15 342	30 750	17 607	23 087	16 579	
Families	399	424	956	361	785	493	1 025	1 318	399	93	
Median income (dollars)	23 650	31 613	36 154	25 929	19 899	16 410	27 204	15 646	23 650	13 365	
Males 15 years and over, with income	533	701	1 057	373	845	729	1 196	1 261	533	163	
Median income (dollars)	12 088	16 776	22 702	17 772	13 443	10 221	17 912	10 976	12 088	12 202	
Percent year-round full-time workers	49.7	42.5	50.3	45.8	27.5	33.1	38.9	35.7	49.7	34.4	
Median income (dollars)	22 969	23 824	41 167	24 236	22 857	20 243	23 906	20 395	22 969	26 563	
Females 15 years and over, with income	446	782	1 294	453	1 078	806	1 415	1 900	446	311	
Median income (dollars)	8 029	9 074	9 325	7 220	7 005	5 916	9 792	6 827	8 029	5 944	
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.6	22.9	22.9	22.7	24.2	16.3	25.4	22.3	25.6	9.6	
Median income (dollars)	13 750	20 982	15 662	14 044	16 385	11 776	20 341	15 339	13 750	12 344	
Per capita income (dollars)	8 680	15 318	20 262	7 930	9 975	7 111	12 931	7 596	8 680	11 818	
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>											
Households	558	913	1 383	490	1 177	932	1 540	1 969	558	375	
With earnings	408	565	969	321	706	523	1 042	1 044	408	133	
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 540	35 866	52 474	23 082	22 800	17 477	30 858	20 590	25 540	32 011	
With Social Security income	173	359	523	200	555	417	746	880	173	239	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 108	7 493	8 498	8 899	7 918	7 120	8 859	7 434	7 108	5 636	
With public assistance income	51	120	53	74	224	177	112	421	51	74	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 382	3 650	3 372	2 975	3 731	3 964	3 506	4 149	4 382	2 188	
With retirement income	92	146	324	104	267	147	417	358	92	71	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 034	5 672	11 775	9 181	7 979	5 327	6 647	5 924	4 034	3 044	
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>											
Families (dollars)	27 598	45 438	59 751	26 534	25 714	18 775	36 685	20 193	27 598	14 835	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 493	46 818	62 869	23 134	27 238	16 496	26 969	16 999	27 493	12 597	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 681	44 230	57 191	29 953	31 233	20 518	42 151	22 904	27 681	15 900	
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 245	52 840	68 937	31 748	30 864	21 123	42 713	26 620	29 245	16 599	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 411	64 365	75 917	28 972	25 738	21 383	33 420	28 577	32 411	22 508	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 086	44 847	63 705	34 200	32 733	20 823	46 618	25 533	27 086	15 377	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 460	16 847	19 632	13 768	14 997	12 628	20 077	10 138	19 460	9 464	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 884	15 646	16 995	12 588	6 641	7 901	17 803	6 502	9 884	5 990	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 677	20 510	22 804	15 885	26 196	20 277	23 089	16 192	31 677	21 973	
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>											
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>											
Families	399	424	956	361	785	493	1 025	1 318	399	93	
Householder worked in 1989	296	285	678	242	437	284	594	678	296	38	
With related children under 18 years	175	203	463	190	321	262	385	665	175	30	
With related children under 5 years	63	86	168	67	136	93	116	256	63	25	
Married-couple families	328	315	782	258	524	299	747	807	328	70	
Householder worked in 1989	257	228	590	179	312	190	445	454	257	21	
With related children under 18 years	133	134	354	121	149	160	225	288	133	12	
With related children under 5 years	48	52	143	42	72	56	69	98	48	7	
Female householder, no husband present	66	81	141	81	234	144	251	493	66	23	
Householder worked in 1989	34	50	61	50	105	65	139	215	34	17	
With related children under 18 years	37	61	90	61	152	89	149	368	37	18	
With related children under 5 years	15	34	18	17	58	37	36	149	15	18	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	205	622	495	179	448	613	612	780	205	326	
Nonfamily householder	159	489	427	129	392	439	515	651	159	282	
65 years and over	63	280	186	85	236	197	269	385	63	193	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 405	1 803	3 250	1 273	2 535	2 175	3 504	4 614	1 405	534	
Persons under 18 years	288	339	812	357	545	548	702	1 192	288	47	
Related children under 18 years	278	339	812	357	540	548	698	1 182	278	47	
Related children 5 to 17 years	201	248	626	231	321	441	496	837	201	18	
Persons 65 years and over	178	448	620	260	617	379	837	924	178	277	
Persons 75 years and over	81	257	281	148	243	178	326	426	81	117	
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>											
Families	51	58	104	60	185	172	156	468	51	23	
Percent below poverty level	12.8	13.7	10.9	16.6	23.6	34.9	15.2	35.5	12.8	24.7	
Householder worked in 1989	13	19	50	17	68	69	72	153	13	12	
With related children under 18 years	24	52	72	56	166	129	120	365	24	23	
With related children under 5 years	15	24	43	35	98	63	44	165	15	18	
Married-couple families	27	24	45	26	54	74	63	123	27	5	
Householder worked in 1989	5	13	42	9	18	43	25	50	5	—	
With related children under 18 years	—	18	45	22	40	55	45	60	—	5	
With related children under 5 years	—	5	32	15	34	26	15	18	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	24	26	45	26	125	92	82	336	24	18	
Householder worked in 1989	8	6	—	—	44	26	42	94	8	12	
With related children under 18 years	24	26	27	26	120	74	70	296	24	18	
With related children under 5 years	15	19	11	12	58	37	24	138	15	18	
Unrelated individuals	83	217	58	70	146	230	115	206	83	155	
Nonfamily householder	48	159	37	47	102	174	85	169	48	137	
65 years and over	5	105	15	36	64	61	48	97	5	117	
Persons	222	407	362	302	703	851	670	1 568	222	225	
Percent below poverty level	15.8	22.6	11.1	23.7	27.7	39.1	19.1	34.0	15.8	42.1	
Persons under 18 years	39	105	138	145	309	296	291	634	39	42	
Related children under 18 years	29	105	138	145	304	296	287	624	29	42	
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	79	103	65	148	224	192	422	8	18	
Persons 65 years and over	24	105	47	40	99	90	65	162	24	117	
Persons 75 years and over	5	78	33	31	47	40	40	98	5	56	
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	135	202	168	239	269	295	292	869	135	36	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	353	500	493	394	874	1 084	766	1 951	353	255	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	684	706	918	675	1 267	1 414	1 284	2 836	684	387	



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MO—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MD				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 099</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>121</b>
Less than \$5,000 .....	175	102	51	118	38	15	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	188	174	117	146	163	114	23	6
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	289	86	119	133	134	57	26	26
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	203	170	308	292	257	148	75	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	46	133	172	272	255	121	74	31
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	160	123	175	178	212	125	93	22
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	23	68	139	84	90	77	21	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	7	14	42	25	19	5	14	—
\$100,000 or more .....	8	43	108	12	13	—	5	—
Median (dollars) .....	13 102	20 680	26 090	22 380	24 951	24 812	31 467	26 827
Mean (dollars) .....	22 688	30 315	43 897	26 415	28 841	27 931	33 384	30 161
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>657</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>101</b>
Median income (dollars) .....	16 979	31 613	32 684	25 646	26 971	30 458	33 750	30 104
Males 15 years and over, with income .....	823	701	927	1 135	1 142	638	340	188
Median income (dollars) .....	11 314	16 776	21 392	18 581	16 913	17 562	21 742	12 037
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	35.0	42.5	48.9	46.1	44.6	49.1	44.7	35.1
Median income (dollars) .....	17 241	23 824	39 453	22 730	29 375	24 360	29 306	30 323
Females 15 years and over, with income .....	953	782	1 168	943	1 010	544	315	197
Median income (dollars) .....	7 198	9 074	8 605	8 007	7 360	10 056	8 060	6 932
Percent year-round full-time workers .....	24.2	22.9	23.7	24.0	28.0	37.3	35.6	20.8
Median income (dollars) .....	15 650	20 982	15 607	14 750	16 750	15 194	12 411	17 375
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 312	15 318	18 514	9 757	11 131	11 213	13 173	8 402
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
<b>Households</b> .....	<b>1 099</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>1 231</b>	<b>1 260</b>	<b>1 181</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>121</b>
With earnings .....	656	565	853	901	833	481	254	76
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	27 559	35 866	46 412	29 260	31 914	30 392	30 370	31 597
With Social Security income .....	425	359	475	370	395	244	144	56
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 681	7 493	8 219	7 935	8 528	8 085	8 152	11 011
With public assistance income .....	220	120	53	90	57	34	7	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 796	3 650	3 372	3 508	1 934	2 732	195	3 600
With retirement income .....	237	146	296	235	292	124	99	44
Mean retirement income (dollars) .....	5 910	5 672	10 439	9 041	7 085	7 981	7 967	8 143
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
<b>Families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>22 364</b>	<b>45 438</b>	<b>52 969</b>	<b>29 066</b>	<b>32 448</b>	<b>32 398</b>	<b>36 086</b>	<b>32 654</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	19 062	46 818	52 330	26 487	39 235	31 972	40 633	37 356
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	25 190	44 230	53 473	31 366	27 751	32 680	34 171	28 561
<b>Married-couple families (dollars)</b> .....	<b>25 983</b>	<b>52 840</b>	<b>61 813</b>	<b>30 604</b>	<b>33 522</b>	<b>33 455</b>	<b>36 781</b>	<b>31 326</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	25 317	64 365	64 725	28 727	42 538	33 857	43 547	37 356
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	26 459	44 847	59 809	32 160	27 857	33 207	34 171	24 884
<b>Female householder, no husband present (dollars)</b> .....	<b>13 375</b>	<b>16 847</b>	<b>19 057</b>	<b>17 018</b>	<b>21 893</b>	<b>25 263</b>	<b>9 000</b>	<b>20 300</b>
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	7 769	15 646	16 995	13 111	17 906	21 620	9 000	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	22 691	20 510	21 793	22 261	26 463	29 343	—	20 300
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>657</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>101</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	363	285	584	733	596	341	205	57
With related children under 18 years .....	303	203	399	498	382	203	83	52
With related children under 5 years .....	103	86	150	172	132	78	18	12
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>468</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>91</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	299	228	496	666	529	294	198	52
With related children under 18 years .....	195	134	290	427	316	169	76	47
With related children under 5 years .....	59	52	125	140	118	71	11	12
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>173</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	64	50	61	44	54	33	7	—
With related children under 18 years .....	108	61	90	51	53	28	7	5
With related children under 5 years .....	44	34	18	25	6	7	7	—
<b>Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>531</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>93</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	442	489	398	233	274	175	51	20
65 years and over .....	242	280	173	155	134	106	29	6
<b>Persons for whom poverty status is determined</b> .....	<b>2 433</b>	<b>1 803</b>	<b>2 825</b>	<b>3 281</b>	<b>3 011</b>	<b>1 678</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>395</b>
Persons under 18 years .....	522	339	679	876	681	371	153	87
Related children under 18 years .....	522	339	679	876	681	371	153	80
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	376	248	528	644	533	240	123	58
Persons 65 years and over .....	511	448	551	451	464	283	146	67
Persons 75 years and over .....	209	257	252	161	165	122	18	30
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
<b>Families</b> .....	<b>176</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	26.8	13.7	12.5	10.1	8.6	4.9	5.4	5.9
Householder worked in 1989 .....	76	19	50	41	44	15	—	6
With related children under 18 years .....	123	52	72	61	35	16	—	6
With related children under 5 years .....	38	24	43	28	16	7	—	—
<b>Married-couple families</b> .....	<b>84</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	62	42	42	32	38	8	—	6
With related children under 18 years .....	43	45	45	35	23	9	—	6
With related children under 5 years .....	—	5	32	6	10	—	—	—
<b>Female householder, no husband present</b> .....	<b>92</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
Householder worked in 1989 .....	14	6	—	2	6	7	—	—
With related children under 18 years .....	80	26	27	15	12	7	—	—
With related children under 5 years .....	38	19	11	15	6	7	—	—
<b>Unrelated individuals</b> .....	<b>180</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>59</b>
Nonfamily householder .....	138	159	37	74	54	14	—	—
65 years and over .....	46	105	15	49	23	14	—	—
<b>Persons</b> .....	<b>786</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>89</b>
Percent below poverty level .....	32.3	22.6	12.8	11.9	10.8	5.8	3.2	22.5
Persons under 18 years .....	289	105	138	102	68	37	—	25
Related children under 18 years .....	289	105	138	102	68	37	—	18
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	227	79	103	70	49	24	—	18
Persons 65 years and over .....	66	105	47	84	62	14	13	—
Persons 75 years and over .....	36	78	33	26	38	7	—	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	387	202	168	262	87	29	—	38
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	990	500	488	663	465	264	40	103
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level .....	1 417	706	913	1 359	1 155	537	101	129

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.							
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Households	126	—	—	152	885	1 610	664	63
Less than \$5,000	5	—	—	—	24	30	30	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	13	—	—	5	96	148	73	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	23	—	—	7	62	143	81	25
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	—	—	11	304	306	161	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	37	—	—	24	182	335	75	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	20	—	—	19	111	234	156	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	12	88	256	55	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	19	18	82	6	8
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	55	—	76	27	—
Median (dollars)	22 083	—	—	72 088	23 641	30 021	24 522	20 521
Mean (dollars)	22 198	—	—	90 649	26 658	40 085	32 726	27 442
Families	72	—	—	123	624	1 257	478	50
Median income (dollars)	24 500	—	—	89 736	25 441	35 912	32 188	21 875
Males 15 years and over, with income	87	—	—	130	861	1 472	544	56
Median income (dollars)	20 750	—	—	67 450	17 184	22 472	20 625	13 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.1	—	—	60.8	45.9	48.2	51.5	46.4
Median income (dollars)	26 000	—	—	93 028	23 875	35 245	24 271	22 500
Females 15 years and over, with income	113	—	—	126	722	1 441	589	71
Median income (dollars)	7 011	—	—	15 000	8 411	9 206	9 497	10 685
Percent year-round full-time workers	18.6	—	—	15.1	29.1	26.3	25.3	32.4
Median income (dollars)	14 219	—	—	33 250	14 083	16 403	14 440	11 146
Per capita income (dollars)	9 897	—	—	32 345	10 779	15 460	13 298	9 959
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>								
Households	126	—	—	152	885	1 610	664	63
With earnings	92	—	—	116	641	1 093	458	32
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 514	—	—	97 051	27 071	43 554	35 600	37 280
With Social Security income	60	—	—	48	310	685	266	42
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 524	—	—	11 265	7 957	8 809	8 356	9 144
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	29	53	7	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	5 127	3 258	996	250
With retirement income	35	—	—	28	184	456	197	25
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 267	—	—	25 896	9 773	7 551	6 301	4 660
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>								
Families (dollars)	24 103	—	—	105 678	28 385	46 727	39 722	31 615
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 594	—	—	123 304	25 897	54 674	40 936	26 385
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 447	—	—	86 558	30 048	42 172	38 810	33 452
Married-couple families (dollars)	21 661	—	—	109 427	28 496	48 268	40 947	36 873
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 594	—	—	123 304	28 185	57 364	44 805	26 385
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 792	—	—	92 670	28 681	42 994	37 985	43 691
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	32 219	—	—	32 573	24 732	27 606	34 268	21 406
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	14 080	15 837	8 212	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 219	—	—	32 573	37 789	33 098	49 542	21 406
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>								
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>								
Families	72	—	—	123	624	1 257	478	50
Householder worked in 1989	49	—	—	94	424	898	385	27
With related children under 18 years	29	—	—	64	265	467	205	13
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	18	68	148	70	4
Married-couple families	59	—	—	117	529	1 158	419	33
Householder worked in 1989	36	—	—	94	358	857	340	21
With related children under 18 years	29	—	—	64	212	430	182	13
With related children under 5 years	8	—	—	18	58	143	60	4
Female householder, no husband present	8	—	—	6	69	88	46	17
Householder worked in 1989	8	—	—	—	51	30	32	6
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	38	32	17	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	59	—	—	29	347	413	204	13
Nonfamily householder	54	—	—	29	261	353	186	13
65 years and over	23	—	—	13	87	207	128	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	280	—	—	425	2 213	4 145	1 647	173
Persons under 18 years	67	—	—	133	468	920	410	36
Related children under 18 years	67	—	—	133	468	920	410	36
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	—	—	98	361	690	301	20
Persons 65 years and over	57	—	—	69	317	824	314	41
Persons 75 years and over	21	—	—	29	107	305	100	11
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>								
Families	5	—	—	—	34	36	23	—
Percent below poverty level	6.9	—	—	—	5.4	2.9	4.8	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	14	31	16	—
With related children under 18 years	5	—	—	—	19	24	16	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	5	10	—
Married-couple families	5	—	—	—	20	29	6	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	24	6	—
With related children under 18 years	5	—	—	—	5	17	6	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	14	7	17	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	14	7	10	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	14	7	10	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	10	—	10	—
Unrelated individuals	8	—	—	—	50	56	42	—
Nonfamily householder	8	—	—	—	32	45	30	—
65 years and over	8	—	—	—	7	28	30	—
Persons	27	—	—	—	127	182	109	—
Percent below poverty level	9.6	—	—	—	5.7	4.4	6.6	—
Persons under 18 years	8	—	—	—	19	55	30	—
Related children under 18 years	8	—	—	—	19	55	30	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	8	—	—	—	8	45	22	—
Persons 65 years and over	8	—	—	—	21	28	37	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	14	11	30	—
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	19	—	—	—	47	77	13	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	41	—	—	5	270	314	160	28
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	134	—	—	5	883	819	418	66



Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Households	717	727	727	1 889	1 555	976	2 245
Less than \$5,000	25	60	77	112	169	58	100
\$5,000 to \$9,999	159	66	64	288	274	132	172
\$10,000 to \$14,999	60	58	97	243	167	95	229
\$15,000 to \$24,999	135	227	165	459	319	281	395
\$25,000 to \$34,999	143	149	110	192	250	153	423
\$35,000 to \$49,999	133	80	66	329	188	178	441
\$50,000 to \$74,999	56	75	117	250	139	62	392
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	12	17	8	29	17	85
\$100,000 or more	6	—	14	8	20	—	8
Median (dollars)	23 536	22 068	20 799	21 706	19 641	21 563	30 919
Mean (dollars)	25 489	26 358	29 060	26 678	29 434	25 426	33 951
Families	571	568	480	1 287	843	744	1 769
Median income (dollars)	27 194	25 385	29 074	29 250	28 242	25 580	35 071
Males 15 years and over, with income	636	748	665	1 649	2 150	927	2 063
Median income (dollars)	16 721	14 750	15 958	14 375	7 107	16 229	22 565
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.4	38.4	39.1	37.1	24.7	42.4	55.3
Median income (dollars)	22 074	22 743	29 643	26 318	22 375	21 005	31 172
Females 15 years and over, with income	639	596	685	1 901	2 208	940	1 953
Median income (dollars)	7 863	8 750	6 355	8 764	4 508	7 615	9 261
Percent year-round full-time workers	28.2	30.4	30.9	29.8	11.1	22.1	34.0
Median income (dollars)	14 167	12 390	14 737	17 351	18 854	16 667	16 489
Per capita income (dollars)	9 711	9 811	12 581	10 721	9 977	9 539	13 125
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>							
Households	717	727	727	1 889	1 555	976	2 245
With earnings	529	519	573	1 273	1 045	731	1 706
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 834	27 331	30 886	28 629	33 792	27 214	36 396
With Social Security income	302	304	196	823	587	340	698
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 760	7 715	8 362	7 463	7 497	6 949	8 961
With public assistance income	31	36	22	121	114	58	142
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 507	6 985	4 911	2 789	3 970	5 754	4 401
With retirement income	100	198	153	562	335	201	462
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 236	6 537	4 914	7 798	7 469	5 666	8 495
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>							
Families (dollars)	29 107	29 838	36 238	31 861	33 103	29 187	38 286
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 675	28 531	35 803	34 356	36 666	30 725	40 530
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 866	30 651	36 423	30 040	30 248	28 008	36 476
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 199	30 191	37 641	34 327	36 033	30 616	40 813
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 683	27 643	40 182	38 322	42 917	32 667	44 255
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 167	32 118	36 694	31 301	31 010	28 850	38 201
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 521	24 605	25 211	19 384	22 814	20 140	15 178
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 375	16 000	14 806	12 348	17 602	12 834	15 177
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 691	25 311	37 451	23 020	28 114	22 796	15 179
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>							
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>							
Families	571	568	480	1 287	843	744	1 769
Householder worked in 1989	433	386	360	863	538	562	1 344
With related children under 18 years	249	227	149	554	391	380	808
With related children under 5 years	58	61	46	274	149	132	265
Married-couple families	498	483	431	1 065	678	627	1 595
Householder worked in 1989	402	334	314	747	455	497	1 252
With related children under 18 years	219	217	120	464	298	342	698
With related children under 5 years	52	56	35	252	102	120	241
Female householder, no husband present	60	66	37	182	119	105	156
Householder worked in 1989	31	33	34	94	48	57	74
With related children under 18 years	30	5	23	68	64	33	102
With related children under 5 years	6	—	11	22	30	10	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	152	206	297	736	1 104	302	570
Nonfamily householder	146	159	247	602	712	232	476
65 years and over	113	105	58	348	265	122	159
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 872	1 939	1 680	4 659	3 440	2 659	5 804
Persons under 18 years	485	379	245	998	589	646	1 419
Related children under 18 years	479	379	245	998	589	646	1 412
Related children 5 to 17 years	376	277	209	677	447	502	1 096
Persons 65 years and over	284	318	234	884	682	372	777
Persons 75 years and over	115	142	72	371	324	102	270
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>							
Families	58	37	37	108	104	51	135
Percent below poverty level	10.2	6.5	7.7	8.4	12.3	6.9	7.6
Householder worked in 1989	16	25	15	17	26	24	66
With related children under 18 years	24	26	16	63	70	40	98
With related children under 5 years	10	5	3	22	33	27	44
Married-couple families	38	37	28	60	47	39	84
Householder worked in 1989	10	25	9	8	13	24	56
With related children under 18 years	10	26	7	31	26	28	59
With related children under 5 years	4	5	—	12	—	20	26
Female householder, no husband present	20	—	9	48	43	10	51
Householder worked in 1989	6	—	6	9	5	—	10
With related children under 18 years	14	—	9	32	36	10	39
With related children under 5 years	6	—	3	10	25	5	18
Unrelated individuals	25	88	94	252	535	101	130
Nonfamily householder	19	67	74	164	262	59	104
65 years and over	19	51	6	74	92	32	64
Persons	166	227	207	658	831	307	596
Percent below poverty level	8.9	11.7	12.3	14.1	24.2	11.5	10.3
Persons under 18 years	50	64	32	131	120	109	225
Related children under 18 years	44	64	32	131	120	109	218
Related children 5 to 17 years	27	54	27	112	78	79	165
Persons 65 years and over	40	51	6	127	129	38	100
Persons 75 years and over	23	23	—	57	72	15	46
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	36	37	54	153	411	144	226
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	324	307	307	837	966	480	712
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	701	683	613	1 742	1 474	1 184	1 380



Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Can.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 634	1 802	1 236	961	1 530	1 471	1 980	1 990	989
Less than \$5,000	138	140	93	41	98	102	200	178	141
\$5,000 to \$9,999	284	252	180	102	111	163	258	210	164
\$10,000 to \$14,999	220	142	133	95	176	258	174	272	173
\$15,000 to \$24,999	341	420	258	232	402	365	444	462	188
\$25,000 to \$34,999	262	283	224	190	314	234	329	297	133
\$35,000 to \$49,999	199	324	270	166	233	242	328	316	128
\$50,000 to \$74,999	161	186	66	114	150	81	176	185	60
\$75,000 to \$99,999	22	37	12	12	40	19	34	38	2
\$100,000 or more	7	18	—	9	6	7	37	32	—
Median (dollars)	19 593	23 784	22 300	26 382	24 286	20 783	22 500	21 831	15 645
Mean (dollars)	24 787	30 819	25 044	29 013	28 089	24 234	29 559	28 974	20 355
Families	1 191	1 350	877	831	1 236	1 172	1 397	1 342	728
Median income (dollars)	25 953	30 000	28 192	29 504	28 426	22 383	27 439	29 676	21 037
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 451	1 662	1 100	999	1 458	1 405	1 755	1 757	852
Median income (dollars)	15 578	18 168	16 935	18 312	20 173	16 203	20 516	17 128	13 281
Percent year-round full-time workers	41.0	47.8	44.4	50.8	52.5	50.9	52.4	38.9	44.0
Median income (dollars)	24 764	27 202	25 568	24 879	28 101	24 042	27 224	31 062	25 114
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 389	1 610	1 002	894	1 242	1 123	1 628	1 727	769
Median income (dollars)	6 952	6 482	7 526	6 953	6 423	6 043	6 267	7 729	5 306
Percent year-round full-time workers	19.9	21.2	27.9	30.1	19.2	20.3	20.0	20.0	25.2
Median income (dollars)	15 897	18 255	14 630	13 792	15 551	11 449	16 042	14 653	11 705
Per capita income (dollars)	9 905	12 144	10 374	9 851	10 414	8 992	11 743	11 800	7 842
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>									
Households	1 634	1 802	1 236	961	1 530	1 471	1 980	1 990	989
With earnings	1 011	1 227	876	794	1 170	1 125	1 542	1 353	632
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 601	34 387	25 040	28 765	29 836	25 108	29 604	32 528	22 811
With Social Security income	692	666	490	275	449	443	609	785	406
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 517	8 530	8 015	8 240	8 638	8 064	7 367	8 302	7 741
With public assistance income	166	202	57	62	81	124	154	150	98
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 160	3 493	3 501	3 637	3 637	3 030	3 005	3 980	3 693
With retirement income	421	452	305	145	250	300	290	425	243
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 529	7 710	7 780	8 882	6 802	5 427	11 334	7 432	4 612
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>									
Families (dollars)	29 772	36 484	29 253	31 638	31 693	26 253	33 642	36 719	24 153
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 567	37 250	28 894	33 341	33 817	26 001	30 455	33 120	24 460
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 319	36 005	29 486	29 409	29 631	26 488	36 682	38 919	23 908
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 913	39 625	31 193	33 497	33 140	26 906	35 747	41 387	27 078
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 828	44 264	31 770	35 882	36 285	26 800	33 559	38 246	27 444
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 611	37 021	30 812	30 333	30 247	27 007	37 819	43 169	26 788
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 120	16 030	20 174	12 999	15 095	19 185	21 920	17 912	13 240
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 110	7 307	15 464	11 459	12 095	13 895	12 828	12 649	11 331
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 049	27 456	22 989	17 436	19 070	21 616	29 452	22 017	14 261
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>									
<b>All income levels in 1989</b>									
Families	1 191	1 350	877	831	1 236	1 172	1 397	1 342	728
Householder worked in 1989	750	945	624	686	965	870	1 085	976	460
With related children under 18 years	526	532	369	495	633	606	712	551	369
With related children under 5 years	214	193	136	164	272	313	281	173	166
Married-couple families	999	1 149	706	740	1 098	1 062	1 155	1 050	555
Householder worked in 1989	651	834	528	626	894	823	943	790	378
With related children under 18 years	408	420	294	440	542	540	570	409	268
With related children under 5 years	172	169	114	140	257	283	237	147	96
Female householder, no husband present	147	164	139	66	100	54	192	267	109
Householder worked in 1989	69	86	66	54	45	17	102	174	50
With related children under 18 years	88	99	58	49	65	24	102	130	51
With related children under 5 years	32	24	18	18	15	7	28	26	31
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	486	517	407	164	345	346	724	704	321
Nonfamily householder	443	452	359	130	294	299	583	648	261
65 years and over	297	299	218	53	161	144	298	381	137
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 108	4 543	3 006	2 794	4 112	3 973	5 036	4 677	2 586
Persons under 18 years	957	986	705	773	1 109	1 040	1 248	1 010	659
Related children under 18 years	948	982	701	758	1 101	1 026	1 248	1 010	659
Related children 5 to 17 years	674	705	501	577	818	711	958	824	469
Persons 65 years and over	842	849	464	301	462	570	683	919	423
Persons 75 years and over	380	306	186	127	134	159	283	419	203
<b>Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>									
Families	163	157	100	46	74	105	208	128	126
Percent below poverty level	13.7	11.6	11.4	5.5	6.0	9.0	14.9	9.5	17.3
Householder worked in 1989	77	69	57	40	33	51	141	77	72
With related children under 18 years	129	130	69	46	62	66	152	100	93
With related children under 5 years	75	52	45	30	21	38	75	53	40
Married-couple families	102	78	59	23	54	91	132	53	81
Householder worked in 1989	53	40	48	23	33	51	99	33	54
With related children under 18 years	78	51	42	23	42	59	99	43	65
With related children under 5 years	41	28	28	17	14	31	49	33	22
Female householder, no husband present	52	79	37	23	14	7	67	75	36
Householder worked in 1989	22	29	5	17	—	—	33	44	18
With related children under 18 years	47	79	25	23	14	7	44	57	23
With related children under 5 years	30	24	15	13	7	7	17	20	18
Unrelated individuals	150	164	108	79	118	107	307	192	162
Nonfamily householder	124	142	96	54	88	60	219	160	118
65 years and over	69	96	63	29	72	39	135	87	66
Persons	705	696	484	209	371	495	1 019	660	633
Percent below poverty level	17.2	15.3	16.1	7.5	9.0	12.5	20.2	14.1	24.5
Persons under 18 years	272	278	169	76	120	155	299	225	224
Related children under 18 years	263	274	167	61	112	148	299	225	224
Related children 5 to 17 years	169	203	104	35	81	95	222	166	169
Persons 65 years and over	100	150	78	29	72	78	170	107	91
Persons 75 years and over	58	61	41	15	27	30	82	64	61
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	221	301	224	69	179	189	397	179	259
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	980	876	576	294	571	881	1 188	935	835
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 840	1 647	967	779	1 406	2 026	1 895	1 683	1 358

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Allegany County, MD		West Virginia (pt.)		Mineral County, WV	Tract 106
		Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city		Mineral County, WV		
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	98 778	72 942	72 942	22 543	25 836	25 836	4 610	
Native	98 244	72 461	72 461	22 352	25 783	25 783	4 577	
Foreign born	534	481	481	191	53	53	33	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	84	76	76	55	8	8	—	
Persons 5 years and over	92 987	68 754	68 754	21 121	24 233	24 233	4 438	
Speak a language other than English	1 782	1 355	1 355	546	427	427	46	
Do not speak English "very well"	508	378	378	189	130	130	—	
In linguistically isolated households	101	93	93	66	8	8	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	23 689	17 446	17 446	4 643	6 243	6 243	1 233	
Preprimary school	1 265	966	966	426	299	299	28	
Public school	824	645	645	282	179	179	10	
Elementary or high school	15 235	10 810	10 810	3 175	4 425	4 425	676	
Public school	14 022	9 734	9 734	2 799	4 288	4 288	619	
College	7 189	5 670	5 670	1 042	1 519	1 519	529	
Public college	6 774	5 418	5 418	972	1 356	1 356	469	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	65 582	48 907	48 907	15 685	16 675	16 675	3 039	
Less than 9th grade	7 887	5 860	5 860	2 194	2 027	2 027	266	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 921	8 379	8 379	2 842	2 542	2 542	463	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 298	19 041	19 041	5 669	7 257	7 257	1 219	
Some college, no degree	9 252	6 958	6 958	2 313	2 294	2 294	454	
Associate degree	3 817	2 950	2 950	966	867	867	194	
Bachelor's degree	3 894	2 932	2 932	921	962	962	183	
Graduate or professional degree	3 513	2 787	2 787	726	726	726	260	
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.3	70.9	70.9	67.9	72.6	72.6	76.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.3	11.7	11.7	10.8	10.1	10.1	14.6	
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 256	1 214	1 214	1 299	1 370	1 370	1 228	
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	92 987	68 754	68 754	21 121	24 233	24 233	4 438	
Same house	60 272	44 680	44 680	12 028	15 592	15 592	2 902	
Different house in United States	32 552	23 945	23 945	9 044	8 607	8 607	1 536	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 850	6 613	6 613	4 953	237	237	—	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	15 439	9 642	9 642	1 942	5 797	5 797	975	
Different MSA/PMSA	6 451	5 296	5 296	1 389	1 155	1 155	246	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	3 812	2 394	2 394	760	1 418	1 418	315	
Abroad	163	129	129	49	34	34	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	38 896	28 470	28 470	7 973	10 426	10 426	1 830	
Car, truck, or van	35 635	26 009	26 009	7 047	9 626	9 626	1 616	
Drove alone	29 759	21 816	21 816	6 065	7 943	7 943	1 350	
Carpooled	5 876	4 193	4 193	982	1 683	1 683	266	
Public transportation	271	250	250	132	21	21	10	
Other means	2 094	1 620	1 620	650	474	474	148	
Worked at home	896	591	591	144	305	305	56	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.9	18.0	18.0	15.0	21.6	21.6	18.7	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	34 341	25 676	25 676	7 380	8 665	8 665	1 577	
Central city	12 696	11 017	11 017	4 847	1 679	1 679	40	
Outside central city	21 645	14 659	14 659	2 533	6 986	6 986	1 537	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 555	2 794	2 794	593	1 761	1 761	253	
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	79 289	58 999	58 999	18 261	20 290	20 290	3 820	
In labor force	43 219	31 709	31 709	9 059	11 510	11 510	2 036	
Employed	39 810	29 157	29 157	8 143	10 653	10 653	1 855	
Unemployed	3 348	2 503	2 503	895	845	845	172	
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.3	8.5	
Females 16 years and over	42 566	31 917	31 917	10 345	10 649	10 649	2 030	
Employed	17 834	13 383	13 383	3 989	4 451	4 451	901	
Unemployed	1 290	964	964	347	326	326	47	
With own children under 6 years	5 041	3 454	3 454	1 090	1 587	1 587	222	
In labor force	2 785	1 977	1 977	585	808	808	126	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 709	4 869	4 869	1 410	1 840	1 840	271	
In labor force	4 572	3 310	3 310	915	1 262	1 262	194	
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 469	4 576	4 576	1 118	1 893	1 893	425	
Not enrolled in school	1 164	805	805	220	359	359	37	
Unemployed or not in labor force	538	371	371	101	167	167	10	
Not high school graduate	348	205	205	72	143	143	10	
Employed	134	52	52	31	82	82	—	
Unemployed	41	33	33	9	8	8	—	
Not in labor force	173	120	120	32	53	53	10	
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	47 342	35 021	35 021	9 722	12 321	12 321	2 256	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	35 098	25 945	25 945	7 070	9 153	9 153	1 615	
50 to 52 weeks	23 421	17 244	17 244	4 841	6 177	6 177	964	
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	61 298	44 896	44 896	12 911	16 402	16 402	2 902	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 714	2 054	2 054	731	660	660	77	
With a mobility limitation	1 585	1 216	1 216	452	369	369	54	
In labor force	196	138	138	56	58	58	—	
With a self-care limitation	1 785	1 384	1 384	471	401	401	37	
With a work disability	6 354	4 715	4 715	1 730	1 639	1 639	280	
In labor force	2 032	1 421	1 421	503	611	611	85	
Prevented from working	3 767	2 915	2 915	1 099	852	852	167	
No work disability	54 944	40 181	40 181	11 181	14 763	14 763	2 622	
In labor force	39 910	29 327	29 327	8 169	10 593	10 593	1 889	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 855	13 071	13 071	4 837	3 784	3 784	909	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 938	3 071	3 071	1 254	867	867	235	
With a mobility limitation	3 065	2 388	2 388	979	677	677	175	
With a self-care limitation	2 318	1 813	1 813	776	505	505	156	



Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD--WV MSA		Allegany County, MD		West Virginia (pt.)		Mineral County, WV	
		Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city		Mineral County, WV	Tract 106	
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	39 810	29 157	29 157	8 143	10 653	10 653	1 855	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	3 297	2 502	2 502	732	795	795	177	
Professional specialty occupations	5 611	4 387	4 387	1 122	1 224	1 224	315	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 199	822	822	258	377	377	99	
Sales occupations	4 611	3 522	3 522	1 189	1 089	1 089	176	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 079	3 732	3 732	1 067	1 347	1 347	262	
Private household occupations	139	97	97	47	42	42	11	
Protective service occupations	519	440	440	164	79	79	25	
Service occupations, except protective and household	5 936	4 537	4 537	1 309	1 399	1 399	252	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	502	304	304	19	198	198	19	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	5 050	3 398	3 398	932	1 652	1 652	177	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 268	1 991	1 991	495	1 277	1 277	204	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 434	1 876	1 876	477	558	558	44	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 165	1 549	1 549	332	616	616	94	
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	38 865	29 016	29 016	9 881	9 849	9 849	1 855	
Less than \$5,000	3 112	2 314	2 314	1 193	798	798	141	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	5 480	4 353	4 353	1 903	1 127	1 127	188	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 673	3 437	3 437	1 417	1 236	1 236	243	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8 709	6 404	6 404	2 076	2 305	2 305	451	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 337	4 643	4 643	1 278	1 694	1 694	291	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 813	4 172	4 172	1 091	1 641	1 641	303	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 547	2 728	2 728	604	819	819	177	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	681	526	526	109	155	155	38	
\$100,000 or more	513	439	439	210	74	74	23	
Median (dollars)	21 781	21 623	21 623	16 529	22 150	22 150	22 451	
Mean (dollars)	27 728	28 023	28 023	25 268	26 858	26 858	29 024	
Families	27 475	20 123	20 123	6 051	7 352	7 352	1 235	
Median income (dollars)	27 146	27 201	27 201	22 028	27 023	27 023	30 589	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 083	11 334	11 334	11 220	10 376	10 376	11 939	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	38 865	29 016	29 016	9 881	9 849	9 849	1 855	
With earnings	26 688	19 443	19 443	6 009	7 245	7 245	1 238	
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 105	30 851	30 851	28 575	28 105	28 105	32 665	
With Social Security income	14 913	11 531	11 531	4 343	3 382	3 382	754	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 032	8 009	8 009	7 808	8 109	8 109	8 438	
With public assistance income	3 241	2 573	2 573	1 409	668	668	122	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 620	3 678	3 678	3 750	3 394	3 394	4 314	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	32 676	33 332	33 332	30 668	30 879	30 879	36 821	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 070	33 073	33 073	26 439	29 600	29 600	30 719	
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 493	36 516	36 516	36 753	32 775	32 775	40 610	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 739	38 804	38 804	36 230	32 051	32 051	34 574	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 703	17 475	17 475	14 549	18 513	18 513	19 892	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 912	11 710	11 710	10 663	12 743	12 743	13 478	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	27 475	20 123	20 123	6 051	7 352	7 352	1 235	
Householder worked in 1989	18 989	13 518	13 518	3 629	5 471	5 471	888	
With related children under 18 years	12 285	8 698	8 698	2 720	3 587	3 587	491	
With related children under 5 years	4 543	3 111	3 111	1 031	1 432	1 432	151	
Married-couple families	22 777	16 551	16 551	4 333	6 226	6 226	983	
Householder worked in 1989	16 459	11 612	11 612	2 774	4 847	4 847	723	
With related children under 18 years	9 665	6 689	6 689	1 623	2 976	2 976	370	
With related children under 5 years	3 651	2 428	2 428	624	1 223	1 223	125	
Female householder, no husband present	3 866	3 017	3 017	1 517	849	849	227	
Householder worked in 1989	1 982	1 523	1 523	740	459	459	153	
With related children under 18 years	2 166	1 735	1 735	1 004	431	431	109	
With related children under 5 years	714	590	590	366	124	124	26	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	13 913	10 999	10 999	4 679	2 914	2 914	668	
Nonfamily householder	11 390	8 893	8 893	3 830	2 497	2 497	620	
65 years and over	6 100	4 729	4 729	2 076	1 371	1 371	381	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	95 582	70 197	70 197	21 961	25 385	25 385	4 334	
Persons under 18 years	21 775	15 479	15 479	4 786	6 296	6 296	915	
Related children under 18 years	21 679	15 422	15 422	4 762	6 257	6 257	915	
Related children 5 to 17 years	15 997	11 312	11 312	3 372	4 685	4 685	750	
Persons 65 years and over	16 855	13 071	13 071	4 837	3 784	3 784	909	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	3 177	2 459	2 459	1 316	718	718	86	
Percent below poverty level	11.6	12.2	12.2	21.7	9.8	9.8	7.0	
Householder worked in 1989	1 419	1 000	1 000	506	419	419	45	
With related children under 18 years	2 291	1 757	1 757	1 003	534	534	68	
With related children under 5 years	1 103	822	822	484	281	281	42	
Married-couple families	1 680	1 212	1 212	497	468	468	42	
Householder worked in 1989	909	590	590	246	319	319	22	
With related children under 18 years	1 060	709	709	309	351	351	32	
With related children under 5 years	472	291	291	141	181	181	22	
Female householder, no husband present	1 368	1 151	1 151	757	217	217	44	
Householder worked in 1989	444	357	357	224	87	87	23	
With related children under 18 years	1 152	989	989	658	163	163	36	
With related children under 5 years	573	484	484	315	89	89	20	
Unrelated individuals	4 352	3 343	3 343	1 409	1 009	1 009	156	
Nonfamily householder	3 082	2 338	2 338	1 066	744	744	132	
65 years and over	1 717	1 234	1 234	572	483	483	87	
Persons	14 801	11 218	11 218	5 570	3 583	3 583	518	
Percent below poverty level	15.5	16.0	16.0	25.4	14.1	14.1	12.0	
Persons under 18 years	4 719	3 565	3 565	1 994	1 154	1 154	182	
Related children under 18 years	4 632	3 508	3 508	1 970	1 124	1 124	182	
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 197	2 411	2 411	1 295	786	786	134	
Persons 65 years and over	2 396	1 794	1 794	786	602	602	97	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 070	4 659	4 659	2 608	1 411	1 411	122	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 026	15 062	15 062	7 069	4 964	4 964	793	



Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Allegany County, MD			
		Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>						
All persons	2 317	1 581	1 581	1 063	736	736
Native	2 270	1 543	1 543	1 063	727	727
Foreign born	47	38	38	—	9	9
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>						
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	—	10	10
Persons 5 years and over	2 118	1 447	1 447	972	671	671
Speak a language other than English	77	50	50	14	27	27
Do not speak English "very well"	20	8	8	—	12	12
In linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	—	10	10
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	947	690	690	393	257	257
Preprimary school	99	57	57	45	42	42
Public school	97	57	57	45	40	40
Elementary or high school	468	358	358	274	110	110
Public school	435	330	330	268	105	105
College	380	275	275	74	105	105
Public college	372	267	267	74	105	105
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>						
Persons 25 years and over	1 136	736	736	563	400	400
Less than 9th grade	132	97	97	62	35	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	159	102	102	87	57	57
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	460	268	268	245	192	192
Some college, no degree	168	129	129	86	39	39
Associate degree	83	46	46	46	37	37
Bachelor's degree	81	50	50	37	31	31
Graduate or professional degree	53	44	44	—	9	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.4	73.0	73.0	73.5	77.0	77.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	11.8	12.8	12.8	6.6	10.0	10.0
<b>FERTILITY</b>						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 079	1 089	1 089	1 540	1 051	1 051
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>						
Persons 5 years and over	2 118	1 447	1 447	972	671	671
Same house	808	521	521	447	287	287
Different house in United States	1 289	919	919	525	370	370
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	459	440	440	419	19	19
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	308	32	32	5	276	276
Different MSA/PMSA	486	411	411	87	75	75
Not in an MSA/PMSA	36	36	36	14	—	—
Abroad	21	7	7	—	14	14
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>						
Workers 16 years and over	726	433	433	283	293	293
Car, truck, or van	512	275	275	202	237	237
Drove alone	398	233	233	160	165	165
Carpooled	114	42	42	42	72	72
Public transportation	13	12	12	1	1	1
Other means	192	137	137	69	55	55
Worked at home	9	9	9	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	12.5	12.5	13.4	18.7	18.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	650	416	416	283	234	234
Central city	213	208	208	193	5	5
Outside central city	437	208	208	90	229	229
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	76	17	17	—	59	59
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>						
Persons 16 years and over	1 703	1 164	1 164	737	539	539
In labor force	883	572	572	393	311	311
Employed	718	425	425	291	293	293
Unemployed	149	131	131	102	18	18
Percent of civilian labor force	17.2	23.6	23.6	26.0	5.8	5.8
Females 16 years and over	936	633	633	445	303	303
Employed	337	218	218	159	119	119
Unemployed	51	38	38	38	13	13
With own children under 6 years	130	92	92	68	38	38
In labor force	70	43	43	25	27	27
With own children 6 to 17 years only	122	92	92	84	30	30
In labor force	88	65	65	57	23	23
Persons 16 to 19 years	342	249	249	111	93	93
Not enrolled in school	25	21	21	21	4	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	21	21	4	4	4
Not high school graduate	11	9	9	9	2	2
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	5	5	5	2	2
Not in labor force	4	4	4	4	—	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 012	666	666	365	346	346
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	770	481	481	273	289	289
50 to 52 weeks	433	270	270	193	163	163
<b>DISABILITY</b>						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 407	906	906	573	501	501
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	39	39	31	27	27
With a mobility limitation	35	20	20	20	15	15
In labor force	3	—	—	—	3	3
With a self-care limitation	38	24	24	16	14	14
With a work disability	96	54	54	54	42	42
In labor force	22	15	15	15	7	7
Prevented from working	49	26	26	26	23	23
No work disability	1 311	852	852	519	459	459
In labor force	830	526	526	363	304	304
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	207	169	169	141	38	38
With a mobility or self-care limitation	66	58	58	46	8	8
With a mobility limitation	50	42	42	30	8	8
With a self-care limitation	33	33	33	28	—	—

**Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MO-WV MSA		Allegany County, MO		West Virginia (pt.)	
		Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city		Mineral County, WV
<b>OCCUPATION</b>						
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	718	425	425	291	293	293
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	40	20	20	12	20	20
Professional specialty occupations .....	65	23	23	9	42	42
Technicians and related support occupations .....	33	31	31	31	2	2
Sales occupations .....	51	48	48	33	3	3
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	85	73	73	32	12	12
Private household occupations .....	12	12	12	12	—	—
Protective service occupations .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	165	109	109	73	56	56
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	31	20	20	5	11	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	50	29	29	24	21	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	61	7	7	7	54	54
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	39	19	19	19	20	20
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	86	34	34	34	52	52
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	771	486	486	372	285	285
Less than \$5,000 .....	137	82	82	73	55	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	183	122	122	109	61	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	83	38	38	30	45	45
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	135	89	89	62	46	46
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	77	56	56	36	21	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	95	53	53	38	42	42
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	45	32	32	24	13	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	2	—	—	—	2	2
\$100,000 or more .....	14	14	14	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	13 958	15 096	15 096	10 333	13 899	13 899
Mean (dollars) .....	28 879	34 724	34 724	17 722	18 912	18 912
Families .....	580	372	372	306	208	208
Median income (dollars) .....	17 375	17 593	17 593	12 167	17 167	17 167
Per capita income (dollars) .....	10 099	11 241	11 241	6 573	7 647	7 647
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>						
Households .....	771	486	486	372	285	285
With earnings .....	538	314	314	215	224	224
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	35 979	46 805	46 805	22 556	20 804	20 804
With Social Security income .....	225	150	150	122	75	75
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	5 452	5 738	5 738	6 499	4 879	4 879
With public assistance income .....	191	133	133	110	58	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	3 731	4 255	4 255	3 985	2 529	2 529
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>						
Families (dollars) .....	22 401	21 846	21 846	18 785	23 394	23 394
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	21 645	19 825	19 825	13 387	25 431	25 431
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	30 063	29 414	29 414	26 442	31 035	31 035
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	32 956	33 625	33 625	29 210	31 819	31 819
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	13 647	14 466	14 466	13 191	11 844	11 844
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	8 724	7 545	7 545	4 927	12 871	12 871
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>						
<b>All Income Levels In 1989</b>						
Families .....	580	372	372	306	208	208
Householder worked in 1989 .....	360	188	188	145	172	172
With related children under 18 years .....	362	237	237	186	125	125
With related children under 5 years .....	145	86	86	64	59	59
Married-couple families .....	292	175	175	117	117	117
Householder worked in 1989 .....	227	115	115	80	112	112
With related children under 18 years .....	164	100	100	57	64	64
With related children under 5 years .....	63	26	26	37	37	37
Female householder, no husband present .....	250	172	172	164	78	78
Householder worked in 1989 .....	117	68	68	60	49	49
With related children under 18 years .....	185	137	137	129	48	48
With related children under 5 years .....	79	60	60	60	19	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	249	154	154	98	95	95
Nonfamily householder .....	191	114	114	66	77	77
65 years and over .....	68	47	47	21	21	21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	2 000	1 308	1 308	1 040	692	692
Persons under 18 years .....	672	480	480	387	192	192
Related children under 18 years .....	667	475	475	382	192	192
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	479	341	341	291	138	138
Persons 65 years and over .....	207	169	169	141	38	38
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>						
Families .....	210	141	141	126	69	69
Percent below poverty level .....	36.2	37.9	37.9	41.2	33.2	33.2
Householder worked in 1989 .....	88	36	36	36	52	52
With related children under 18 years .....	189	135	135	120	54	54
With related children under 5 years .....	80	59	59	59	21	21
Married-couple families .....	57	32	32	17	25	25
Householder worked in 1989 .....	36	14	14	14	22	22
With related children under 18 years .....	54	32	32	17	22	22
With related children under 5 years .....	17	4	4	4	13	13
Female householder, no husband present .....	151	109	109	109	42	42
Householder worked in 1989 .....	52	22	22	22	30	30
With related children under 18 years .....	133	103	103	103	30	30
With related children under 5 years .....	63	55	55	55	8	8
Unrelated individuals .....	116	54	54	46	62	62
Nonfamily householder .....	81	30	30	30	51	51
65 years and over .....	30	22	22	22	8	8
Persons .....	806	520	520	466	286	286
Percent below poverty level .....	40.3	39.8	39.8	44.8	41.3	41.3
Persons under 18 years .....	398	286	286	262	112	112
Related children under 18 years .....	393	281	281	257	112	112
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	275	189	189	171	86	86
Persons 65 years and over .....	48	25	25	25	23	23
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	409	326	326	272	83	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	908	604	604	522	304	304

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD— WV MSA
<b>PLACE OF BIRTH</b>	
All persons .....	441
Native .....	153
Foreign born .....	288
<b>LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH</b>	
Linguistically isolated households .....	13
Persons 5 years and over .....	404
Speak a language other than English .....	286
Do not speak English "very well" .....	53
In linguistically isolated households .....	25
<b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL</b>	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school .....	184
Preprimary school .....	15
Public school .....	8
Elementary or high school .....	129
Public school .....	90
College .....	40
Public college .....	40
<b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>	
Persons 25 years and over .....	214
Less than 9th grade .....	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma .....	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency) .....	36
Some college, no degree .....	19
Associate degree .....	—
Bachelor's degree .....	35
Graduate or professional degree .....	100
Percent high school graduate or higher .....	88.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher .....	63.1
<b>FERTILITY</b>	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years .....	1 837
<b>RESIDENCE IN 1985</b>	
Persons 5 years and over .....	404
Some house .....	160
Different house in United States .....	226
Central city of this MSA/PMSA .....	34
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA .....	53
Different MSA/PMSA .....	51
Not in on MSA/PMSA .....	88
Abroad .....	18
<b>JOURNEY TO WORK</b>	
Workers 16 years and over .....	157
Car, truck, or van .....	151
Drove alone .....	142
Carpooled .....	9
Public transportation .....	—
Other means .....	6
Worked at home .....	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes) .....	15.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence .....	157
Central city .....	52
Outside central city .....	105
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence .....	—
<b>LABOR FORCE STATUS</b>	
Persons 16 years and over .....	272
In labor force .....	157
Employed .....	157
Unemployed .....	—
Percent of civilian labor force .....	—
Females 16 years and over .....	141
Employed .....	77
Unemployed .....	—
With own children under 6 years .....	29
In labor force .....	12
With own children 6 to 17 years only .....	58
In labor force .....	44
Persons 16 to 19 years .....	33
Not enrolled in school .....	—
Unemployed or not in labor force .....	—
Not high school graduate .....	—
Employed .....	—
Unemployed .....	—
Not in labor force .....	—
<b>WORK STATUS IN 1989</b>	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 .....	222
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week .....	126
50 to 52 weeks .....	63
<b>DISABILITY</b>	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years .....	255
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	—
With a mobility limitation .....	—
In labor force .....	—
With a self-care limitation .....	—
With a work disability .....	—
In labor force .....	—
Prevented from working .....	—
No work disability .....	255
In labor force .....	157
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over .....	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation .....	4
With a mobility limitation .....	4
With a self-care limitation .....	4

**Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD—WV MSA
<b>OCCUPATION</b>	
Employed persons 16 years and over .....	157
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations .....	15
Professional specialty occupations .....	84
Technicians and related support occupations .....	—
Sales occupations .....	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical .....	18
Private household occupations .....	—
Protective service occupations .....	—
Service occupations, except protective and household .....	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations .....	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations .....	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors .....	—
Transportation and material moving occupations .....	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers .....	—
<b>INCOME IN 1989</b>	
Households .....	98
Less than \$5,000 .....	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999 .....	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999 .....	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999 .....	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999 .....	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	4
\$50,000 to \$74,999 .....	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 .....	6
\$100,000 or more .....	57
Median (dollars) .....	126 409
Mean (dollars) .....	122 388
Families .....	91
Median income (dollars) .....	131 717
Per capita income (dollars) .....	28 252
<b>INCOME TYPE IN 1989</b>	
Households .....	98
With earnings .....	80
Mean earnings (dollars) .....	144 194
With Social Security income .....	4
Mean Social Security income (dollars) .....	7 200
With public assistance income .....	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars) .....	1 764
<b>MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE</b>	
Families (dollars) .....	131 063
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	136 977
Married-couple families (dollars) .....	131 063
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	136 977
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) .....	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars) .....	—
<b>POVERTY STATUS IN 1989</b>	
<b>All Income Levels in 1989</b>	
Families .....	91
Householder worked in 1989 .....	80
With related children under 18 years .....	78
With related children under 5 years .....	30
Married-couple families .....	91
Householder worked in 1989 .....	80
With related children under 18 years .....	78
With related children under 5 years .....	30
Female householder, no husband present .....	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined .....	7
Nonfamily householder .....	7
65 years and over .....	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined .....	401
Persons under 18 years .....	183
Related children under 18 years .....	183
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	146
Persons 65 years and over .....	17
<b>Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level</b>	
Families .....	18
Percent below poverty level .....	19.8
Householder worked in 1989 .....	7
With related children under 18 years .....	14
With related children under 5 years .....	7
Married-couple families .....	18
Householder worked in 1989 .....	7
With related children under 18 years .....	14
With related children under 5 years .....	7
Female householder, no husband present .....	—
Householder worked in 1989 .....	—
With related children under 18 years .....	—
With related children under 5 years .....	—
Unrelated individuals .....	—
Nonfamily householder .....	—
65 years and over .....	—
Persons .....	96
Percent below poverty level .....	23.9
Persons under 18 years .....	50
Related children under 18 years .....	50
Related children 5 to 17 years .....	44
Persons 65 years and over .....	4
<b>Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:</b>	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level .....	44
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level .....	110

**Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

**Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]



**Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Allegheny County, MD				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegheny County, MO			
	Cumberland, MO-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
All housing units.....	43 443	32 513	32 513	11 431	10 930	10 930	1 289	1 613	1 299	1 780
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	526	302	302	21	224	224	8	5	—	7
1985 to 1988.....	1 868	927	927	57	941	941	18	19	12	22
1980 to 1984.....	2 175	1 129	1 129	212	1 046	1 046	67	32	159	6
1970 to 1979.....	6 167	3 805	3 805	646	2 362	2 362	87	130	58	80
1960 to 1969.....	6 845	5 010	5 010	1 322	1 835	1 835	126	207	137	328
1950 to 1959.....	5 069	4 045	4 045	1 402	1 024	1 024	235	275	107	289
1940 to 1949.....	4 783	4 037	4 037	1 523	746	746	373	213	111	291
1939 or earlier.....	16 010	13 258	13 258	6 248	2 752	2 752	375	732	715	757
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	416	355	355	146	61	61	6	9	6	22
1 bedroom.....	4 227	3 501	3 501	1 958	726	726	133	176	341	151
2 bedrooms.....	12 286	9 271	9 271	3 086	3 015	3 015	405	557	292	519
3 bedrooms.....	20 565	14 928	14 928	4 961	5 637	5 637	582	728	589	897
4 bedrooms.....	4 880	3 608	3 608	991	1 272	1 272	157	124	58	147
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 069	850	850	289	219	219	6	19	13	44
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	18	18	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	91	91	91	61	—	—	—	—	14	19
Vacant condominium housing units.....	28	28	28	28	—	—	—	19	5	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	42 939	32 108	32 108	11 282	10 831	10 831	1 260	1 583	1 274	1 773
Source of water, public system or private company.....	33 670	26 469	26 469	11 399	7 201	7 201	1 037	1 593	1 234	1 739
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	32 774	27 004	27 004	11 363	5 770	5 770	1 171	1 554	1 201	1 748
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	586	408	408	37	178	178	33	7	—	13
Owner-occupied housing units.....	182	89	89	18	93	93	20	7	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	109	71	71	—	38	38	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	39 615	29 634	29 634	10 266	9 981	9 981	1 215	1 439	1 104	1 663
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	18 864	15 963	15 963	7 923	2 901	2 901	558	1 012	684	1 241
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	592	452	452	109	140	140	3	12	23	11
Electricity.....	6 702	4 363	4 363	1 000	2 339	2 339	159	134	110	147
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	6 798	4 487	4 487	553	2 311	2 311	366	154	160	173
All other fuels.....	6 610	4 322	4 322	659	2 288	2 288	129	127	127	91
No fuel used.....	49	47	47	22	2	2	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	5 358	4 257	4 257	2 502	1 101	1 101	180	217	278	271
1.....	13 511	10 507	10 507	4 193	3 004	3 004	387	547	397	748
2.....	13 870	9 965	9 965	2 572	3 905	3 905	424	478	291	437
3 or more.....	6 876	4 905	4 905	999	1 971	1 971	224	197	138	207
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	28 455	20 719	20 719	5 684	7 736	7 736	960	1 003	561	1 095
1989 to March 1990.....	1 692	1 101	1 101	312	591	591	56	26	47	37
1985 to 1988.....	4 547	2 958	2 958	847	1 589	1 589	125	155	75	138
1980 to 1984.....	3 625	2 507	2 507	652	1 118	1 118	119	96	78	98
1970 to 1979.....	6 699	4 764	4 764	1 039	1 935	1 935	185	272	102	261
1969 or earlier.....	11 892	9 389	9 389	2 834	2 503	2 503	475	454	259	561
Renter-occupied housing units.....	11 160	8 915	8 915	4 582	2 245	2 245	255	436	543	568
1989 to March 1990.....	3 699	2 978	2 978	1 563	721	721	76	137	202	179
1985 to 1988.....	4 173	3 348	3 348	1 754	825	825	114	193	158	217
1980 to 1984.....	1 508	1 138	1 138	563	370	370	33	25	125	58
1970 to 1979.....	1 013	807	807	466	206	206	19	51	20	90
1969 or earlier.....	767	644	644	236	123	123	13	30	38	24
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	2 258	1 393	1 393	632	865	865	39	82	106	61
Householder 65 years and over.....	12 269	9 550	9 550	3 714	2 719	2 719	415	536	370	657
Owner-occupied housing units.....	9 410	7 266	7 266	2 345	2 144	2 144	355	467	221	441
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	116	74	74	12	42	42	13	7	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	304	166	166	74	138	138	6	12	26	—
No vehicle available.....	3 255	2 592	2 592	1 349	663	663	113	78	140	193
Complete plumbing facilities.....	39 324	29 474	29 474	10 248	9 850	9 850	1 195	1 432	1 104	1 657
1.00 or less persons per room.....	38 930	29 213	29 213	10 168	9 717	9 717	1 186	1 411	1 095	1 646
1.01 or more persons per room.....	394	261	261	80	133	133	9	21	9	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	291	160	160	18	131	131	20	7	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	279	155	155	18	124	124	20	7	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	12	5	5	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	32 079	32 779	32 779	31 871	30 205	30 205	27 853	28 436	22 231	34 347
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	17 010	17 312	17 312	14 986	15 810	15 810	17 410	14 574	11 409	16 867
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6 606	5 016	5 016	2 547	1 590	1 590	149	304	362	267
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 599	1 821	1 821	591	778	778	71	94	75	96
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 007	3 195	3 195	1 956	812	812	78	210	287	171

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MD—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegany County, MD						
	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9
All housing units.....	597	1 027	1 459	580	1 285	1 124	1 665	2 171	597	430
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>										
1989 to March 1990.....	7	—	9	—	5	—	—	—	7	—
1985 to 1988.....	—	7	12	18	5	—	7	20	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	4	—	11	12	13	153	—	19	4	—
1970 to 1979.....	29	27	167	19	57	40	73	198	29	43
1960 to 1969.....	34	122	278	40	132	81	324	223	34	126
1950 to 1959.....	51	26	125	127	190	80	272	430	51	14
1940 to 1949.....	122	89	146	174	191	104	266	205	122	78
1939 or earlier.....	350	756	711	190	692	666	723	1 076	350	169
<b>BEDROOMS</b>										
No bedroom.....	—	33	17	—	—	6	7	43	—	32
1 bedroom.....	48	329	107	68	154	310	144	388	48	236
2 bedrooms.....	193	197	262	164	443	258	473	579	193	101
3 bedrooms.....	284	275	714	284	582	499	854	968	284	53
4 bedrooms.....	67	134	260	58	96	42	143	157	67	8
5 or more bedrooms.....	5	59	99	6	10	9	44	36	5	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	14	—	14
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	4	—	19	5	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	590	1 014	1 459	580	1 255	1 099	1 658	2 124	590	424
Source of water, public system or private company.....	586	1 027	1 447	566	1 285	1 117	1 665	2 171	586	430
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	597	1 027	1 428	580	1 274	1 098	1 650	2 171	597	430
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	13	—	5	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	560	904	1 361	537	1 129	967	1 553	1 995	560	360
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>										
Utility gas.....	469	756	1 056	379	863	684	1 241	1 473	469	235
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	35	7	3	12	23	11	—	—	11
Electricity.....	19	48	182	74	82	92	114	300	19	79
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	21	9	82	55	88	64	110	82	21	15
All other fuels.....	51	56	20	26	84	104	77	132	51	20
No fuel used.....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>										
None.....	68	235	145	143	210	278	256	650	68	219
1.....	248	389	514	168	455	356	699	788	248	125
2.....	153	198	517	172	330	222	405	431	153	16
3 or more.....	91	82	185	54	134	111	193	126	91	—
Vehicles per household.....	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.5	.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	387	348	991	379	755	440	1 012	963	387	34
1989 to March 1990.....	19	12	81	28	20	41	30	47	19	8
1985 to 1988.....	14	106	165	67	125	51	128	164	14	7
1980 to 1984.....	72	12	102	55	77	73	82	131	72	—
1970 to 1979.....	87	40	180	67	191	85	235	128	87	—
1969 or earlier.....	195	178	463	162	342	190	537	493	195	19
Renter-occupied housing units.....	173	556	370	158	374	527	541	1 032	173	326
1989 to March 1990.....	67	179	177	66	133	190	173	304	67	84
1985 to 1988.....	53	264	126	78	168	158	202	407	53	153
1980 to 1984.....	29	62	26	6	25	125	52	109	29	43
1970 to 1979.....	8	45	36	—	22	20	90	130	8	40
1969 or earlier.....	16	6	5	8	26	34	24	82	16	6
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>										
No telephone in unit.....	22	35	28	28	82	106	61	147	22	18
Householder 65 years and over.....	122	303	432	195	440	309	620	705	122	213
Owner-occupied housing units.....	97	102	379	150	381	164	419	424	97	11
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	7	—	—	12	26	—	16	—	6
No vehicle available.....	39	135	96	76	78	140	178	309	39	162
Complete plumbing facilities.....	555	904	1 361	537	1 122	967	1 547	1 995	555	360
1.00 or less persons per room.....	549	898	1 342	537	1 106	958	1 536	1 995	549	360
1.01 or more persons per room.....	6	6	19	—	16	9	11	—	6	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	25 498	49 516	57 579	27 403	26 776	20 401	35 384	23 842	25 498	19 649
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	13 854	15 997	22 718	12 328	11 376	10 987	16 635	10 914	13 854	16 880
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	98	204	128	111	289	356	254	647	98	147
Owner-occupied housing units.....	45	13	55	43	79	69	83	122	45	8
Renter-occupied housing units.....	53	191	73	68	210	287	171	525	53	139

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MO—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MO				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units .....	1 248	1 027	1 304	1 620	1 323	709	328	175
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	—	9	29	8	8	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	—	7	—	118	69	—	14	12
1980 to 1984 .....	—	—	11	112	30	55	19	6
1970 to 1979 .....	21	27	139	329	243	68	73	18
1960 to 1969 .....	71	122	169	333	336	86	75	56
1950 to 1959 .....	93	26	119	222	159	108	85	27
1940 to 1949 .....	148	89	146	136	192	199	22	7
1939 or earlier .....	915	756	711	341	286	185	40	49
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	8	33	17	15	30	6	9	—
1 bedroom .....	181	329	100	95	52	65	22	31
2 bedrooms .....	440	197	238	548	446	241	114	34
3 bedrooms .....	502	275	660	847	648	298	146	90
4 bedrooms .....	81	134	205	88	111	99	28	16
5 or more bedrooms .....	36	59	84	27	36	—	9	4
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 234	1 014	1 304	1 594	1 323	680	328	175
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 248	1 027	1 304	—	383	471	308	117
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 242	1 027	1 294	102	251	591	280	103
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	6	—	—	119	31	33	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	11	7	20	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	24	11	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	1 055	904	1 206	1 217	1 183	678	310	137
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	877	756	946	—	68	179	149	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	7	35	7	69	26	—	—	—
Electricity .....	48	48	144	191	245	85	52	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	27	9	82	587	509	311	66	96
All other fuels .....	96	56	13	370	335	103	43	23
No fuel used .....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	303	235	140	78	49	37	7	—
1 .....	469	389	496	324	328	219	92	41
2 .....	214	198	431	534	499	252	148	69
3 or more .....	69	82	139	281	307	170	63	27
Vehicles per household .....	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	523	348	843	1 020	1 018	581	248	121
1989 to March 1990 .....	26	12	81	56	35	28	6	6
1985 to 1988 .....	59	106	126	121	152	58	30	24
1980 to 1984 .....	87	12	63	203	119	64	19	5
1970 to 1979 .....	75	40	131	291	302	118	81	17
1969 or earlier .....	276	178	442	349	410	313	112	69
Renter-occupied housing units .....	532	556	363	197	165	97	62	16
1989 to March 1990 .....	190	179	177	61	68	10	4	12
1985 to 1988 .....	145	264	126	75	36	36	25	—
1980 to 1984 .....	86	62	26	5	52	27	—	—
1970 to 1979 .....	82	45	29	11	3	19	29	—
1969 or earlier .....	29	6	5	45	6	5	4	4
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	105	35	28	58	40	11	—	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	414	303	393	372	332	220	96	61
Owner-occupied housing units .....	257	102	340	346	308	205	86	57
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	15	—	13	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	7	7	—	15	—	6	—	—
No vehicle available .....	141	135	91	65	49	37	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 055	904	1 206	1 182	1 165	658	310	137
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 042	898	1 187	1 137	1 158	649	305	137
1.01 or more persons per room .....	13	6	19	45	7	9	5	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	35	18	20	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	35	13	20	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	22 354	49 516	51 425	27 933	29 347	28 147	33 489	28 886
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 409	15 997	22 661	20 265	20 577	25 689	33 864	25 325
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	313	204	128	167	131	38	15	6
Owner-occupied housing units .....	74	13	55	134	86	28	15	6
Renter-occupied housing units .....	239	191	73	33	45	10	—	—



Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.							
	Troct 6.01 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 11 (pt.)	Troct 12 (pt.)	Troct 13.01	Troct 14.01	Troct 14.02	Troct 15.01
All housing units .....	115	—	—	155	929	1 783	679	68
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>								
1989 to March 1990 .....	7	—	—	—	5	37	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	15	—	—	12	33	33	7	—
1980 to 1984 .....	6	—	—	—	66	75	5	—
1970 to 1979 .....	7	—	—	28	186	266	48	11
1960 to 1969 .....	4	—	—	109	158	454	100	10
1950 to 1959 .....	17	—	—	6	159	358	160	—
1940 to 1949 .....	25	—	—	—	170	222	169	6
1939 or earlier .....	34	—	—	—	152	338	190	41
<b>BEDROOMS</b>								
No bedroom .....	15	—	—	—	—	16	10	—
1 bedroom .....	7	—	—	7	65	68	25	—
2 bedrooms .....	46	—	—	24	368	394	175	19
3 bedrooms .....	43	—	—	54	348	950	371	49
4 bedrooms .....	4	—	—	55	141	281	89	—
5 or more bedrooms .....	—	—	—	15	7	74	9	—
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
Vocant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
Complete kitchen facilities .....	115	—	—	155	929	1 783	679	59
Source of water, public system or private company .....	74	—	—	143	909	1 554	632	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	98	—	—	134	918	1 594	667	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	110	—	—	155	882	1 704	631	59
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>								
Utility gas .....	—	—	—	110	439	856	430	33
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	—	—	—	17	6	13	4
Electricity .....	33	—	—	38	262	264	92	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	63	—	—	—	72	344	54	10
All other fuels .....	14	—	—	7	92	234	42	12
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>								
None .....	15	—	—	5	17	77	63	—
1 .....	49	—	—	18	298	503	203	23
2 .....	32	—	—	86	381	733	282	31
3 or more .....	14	—	—	46	186	391	83	5
Vehicles per household .....	1.5	—	—	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units .....	83	—	—	148	643	1 456	522	59
1989 to March 1990 .....	7	—	—	—	29	113	20	5
1985 to 1988 .....	10	—	—	39	103	189	66	4
1980 to 1984 .....	16	—	—	39	109	200	44	5
1970 to 1979 .....	26	—	—	49	160	320	131	13
1969 or earlier .....	24	—	—	21	242	634	261	32
Renter-occupied housing units .....	27	—	—	7	239	248	109	—
1989 to March 1990 .....	6	—	—	—	97	61	52	—
1985 to 1988 .....	15	—	—	—	95	123	23	—
1980 to 1984 .....	6	—	—	—	27	37	28	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—	—	—	7	10	11	—	—
1969 or earlier .....	—	—	—	—	10	16	6	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>								
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	29	21	7	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	37	—	—	39	165	540	222	22
Owner-occupied housing units .....	22	—	—	39	141	488	203	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available .....	15	—	—	5	10	68	63	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	110	—	—	155	882	1 704	631	59
1.00 or less persons per room .....	110	—	—	155	882	1 677	631	59
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 703	—	—	92 633	28 125	42 653	36 062	26 784
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 512	—	—	25 684	25 450	27 132	22 767	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	13	—	—	—	66	88	47	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	13	—	—	—	33	40	29	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	33	48	18	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
All housing units .....	779	763	735	2 096	1 694	1 055	2 351
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>							
1989 to March 1990 .....	12	13	9	88	35	15	11
1985 to 1988 .....	30	—	16	169	42	26	115
1980 to 1984 .....	83	11	—	115	64	16	133
1970 to 1979 .....	95	60	141	354	206	164	586
1960 to 1969 .....	77	107	132	221	206	120	637
1950 to 1959 .....	89	67	127	272	238	68	127
1940 to 1949 .....	94	53	65	222	138	136	223
1939 or earlier .....	299	452	245	655	765	510	519
<b>BEDROOMS</b>							
No bedroom .....	—	—	—	15	59	—	5
1 bedroom .....	35	46	62	281	293	50	102
2 bedrooms .....	224	159	239	717	439	254	679
3 bedrooms .....	449	386	322	861	644	566	1 126
4 bedrooms .....	66	137	79	172	212	159	392
5 or more bedrooms .....	5	35	33	50	47	26	47
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>							
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	764	763	735	2 088	1 644	1 043	2 315
Source of water, public system or private company .....	645	255	433	1 974	1 593	823	1 845
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	592	432	409	1 914	1 657	817	1 883
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	19	27	18	13	5	25	32
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	6	8	8	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	11	—	10	5	—	—	—
Occupied housing units .....	740	704	676	1 953	1 555	993	2 251
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>							
Utility gas .....	246	233	263	962	872	282	921
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—	5	29	40	67	8	36
Electricity .....	103	88	164	461	250	82	684
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	192	167	110	252	84	227	405
All other fuels .....	199	211	110	238	259	394	205
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	23	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>							
None .....	77	82	48	257	305	65	73
1 .....	199	207	257	741	584	338	681
2 .....	256	255	226	743	448	336	982
3 or more .....	208	160	145	212	218	254	515
Vehicles per household .....	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.0
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	615	601	524	1 326	849	805	1 820
1989 to March 1990 .....	45	18	32	103	41	17	110
1985 to 1988 .....	93	67	107	212	105	100	344
1980 to 1984 .....	89	64	21	157	111	80	209
1970 to 1979 .....	151	145	110	263	197	216	546
1969 or earlier .....	237	307	254	591	395	392	611
Renter-occupied housing units .....	125	103	152	627	706	188	431
1989 to March 1990 .....	33	27	66	214	314	62	122
1985 to 1988 .....	30	32	33	268	239	60	169
1980 to 1984 .....	25	7	10	70	64	31	82
1970 to 1979 .....	15	16	16	41	41	9	31
1969 or earlier .....	22	21	27	34	48	26	27
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
No telephone in unit .....	39	5	28	75	143	35	67
Householder 65 years and over .....	203	209	140	674	546	269	508
Owner-occupied housing units .....	187	189	113	454	363	227	464
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	6	—	13	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	6	—	6	17	—	2	—
No vehicle available .....	60	54	19	196	180	54	65
Complete plumbing facilities .....	729	698	658	1 940	1 555	993	2 251
1.00 or less persons per room .....	723	698	658	1 925	1 540	979	2 232
1.01 or more persons per room .....	6	—	—	15	15	14	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	11	6	18	13	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	11	6	18	13	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	26 588	27 795	35 135	31 152	42 138	27 091	35 948
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	21 854	20 896	13 037	16 383	17 357	20 334	23 288
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	77	109	94	306	379	112	225
Owner-occupied housing units .....	62	74	45	130	80	70	116
Renter-occupied housing units .....	15	35	49	176	299	42	109

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
All housing units .....	1 764	1 961	1 304	1 033	1 643	1 590	2 198	2 076	1 086
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>									
1989 to March 1990 .....	—	4	19	15	48	58	41	37	6
1985 to 1988 .....	33	126	26	198	192	182	170	116	57
1980 to 1984 .....	65	56	64	95	267	164	193	230	33
1970 to 1979 .....	95	181	274	314	390	411	375	371	227
1960 to 1969 .....	167	300	231	194	239	285	327	421	138
1950 to 1959 .....	129	225	127	126	177	145	180	186	83
1940 to 1949 .....	146	289	123	46	92	81	283	57	64
1939 or earlier .....	1 129	780	440	45	238	264	629	658	478
<b>BEDROOMS</b>									
No bedroom .....	23	6	—	4	—	—	17	10	30
1 bedroom .....	67	170	96	29	88	20	177	247	69
2 bedrooms .....	589	476	378	299	424	500	570	482	362
3 bedrooms .....	791	978	686	539	882	869	1 146	1 069	446
4 bedrooms .....	260	228	132	125	199	168	252	243	153
5 or more bedrooms .....	34	103	12	37	50	33	36	25	26
<b>CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS</b>									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
Complete kitchen facilities .....	1 724	1 930	1 296	1 029	1 616	1 558	2 175	2 076	1 081
Source of water, public system or private company .....	1 522	1 383	1 143	585	948	122	1 625	1 963	815
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	1 595	1 558	639	300	773	69	1 467	1 958	564
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	38	11	11	23	26	42	32	7	37
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4	7	7	7	12	27	18	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units .....	10	—	1	5	—	10	—	7	15
Occupied housing units .....	1 624	1 806	1 204	969	1 513	1 395	1 962	1 954	984
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>									
Utility gas .....	956	1 041	595	—	—	12	682	1 116	496
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	9	14	37	12	16	28	21	8	18
Electricity .....	107	144	226	296	512	350	424	462	69
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	135	250	215	343	569	477	430	152	125
All other fuels .....	417	355	131	318	416	528	405	216	274
No fuel used .....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>									
None .....	279	221	176	38	76	121	166	318	206
1 .....	540	669	416	241	407	320	644	633	343
2 .....	537	563	493	403	730	673	682	642	282
3 or more .....	268	353	119	287	300	281	470	361	153
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units .....	1 213	1 383	955	791	1 321	1 235	1 422	1 298	714
1989 to March 1990 .....	48	70	52	54	167	121	116	52	29
1985 to 1988 .....	106	181	150	262	314	242	313	194	114
1980 to 1984 .....	136	165	82	90	218	203	217	234	72
1970 to 1979 .....	280	309	267	202	329	277	333	358	169
1969 or earlier .....	643	658	404	183	293	392	443	458	330
Renter-occupied housing units .....	411	423	249	178	192	160	540	656	270
1989 to March 1990 .....	121	85	84	66	95	57	151	202	66
1985 to 1988 .....	152	183	77	69	72	43	207	259	98
1980 to 1984 .....	25	79	34	24	21	23	81	126	61
1970 to 1979 .....	62	20	32	13	4	19	50	60	28
1969 or earlier .....	51	56	22	6	—	18	51	9	17
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>									
No telephone in unit .....	89	114	41	62	123	118	248	103	170
Householder 65 years and over .....	563	618	373	187	352	403	472	617	315
Owner-occupied housing units .....	482	525	317	154	314	352	342	432	233
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	8	7	8	—	—	18	—	—	16
No telephone in unit .....	27	13	4	25	17	19	25	17	31
No vehicle available .....	169	134	108	16	67	83	117	182	90
Complete plumbing facilities .....	1 610	1 799	1 196	957	1 501	1 358	1 944	1 947	947
1.00 or less persons per room .....	1 596	1 794	1 180	951	1 475	1 319	1 919	1 932	925
1.01 or more persons per room .....	14	5	16	6	26	23	25	15	22
Locking complete plumbing facilities .....	14	7	8	12	12	37	18	7	37
1.00 or less persons per room .....	14	7	8	12	12	37	18	—	37
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	27 001	33 869	25 818	31 262	28 640	25 388	34 179	38 202	23 676
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	16 727	16 804	18 225	17 008	18 076	17 548	17 201	13 500	12 978
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	305	291	214	101	164	155	426	287	243
Owner-occupied housing units .....	149	120	157	25	116	126	203	42	109
Renter-occupied housing units .....	156	171	57	76	48	29	223	245	134



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MD		Allegany County, MD		Allegany County, MD		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Allegany County, MD			
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	23 069	17 578	17 578	5 211	5 491	5 491	876	926	503	1 025
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	10 349	7 608	7 608	2 097	2 741	2 741	434	356	175	447
Less than \$300	1 241	880	880	264	361	361	64	36	33	45
\$300 to \$399	1 993	1 446	1 446	453	547	547	96	59	38	73
\$400 to \$499	2 163	1 591	1 591	458	572	572	166	65	56	100
\$500 to \$599	1 738	1 349	1 349	346	389	389	18	86	34	97
\$600 to \$799	2 070	1 476	1 476	310	594	594	67	85	14	81
\$800 to \$999	633	475	475	126	158	158	23	17	—	45
\$1,000 to \$1,499	388	295	295	94	93	93	—	8	—	6
\$1,500 to \$1,999	80	60	60	32	20	20	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	43	36	36	14	7	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	489	493	493	472	480	480	433	516	439	507
Not mortgaged	12 720	9 970	9 970	3 114	2 750	2 750	442	570	328	578
Less than \$100	959	559	559	93	400	400	41	—	40	—
\$100 to \$199	7 887	5 982	5 982	1 751	1 905	1 905	295	305	224	282
\$200 to \$299	3 223	2 837	2 837	992	386	386	89	218	58	268
\$300 to \$399	424	399	399	194	25	25	12	35	6	28
\$400 to \$499	133	119	119	45	14	14	—	12	—	—
\$500 or more	94	74	74	39	20	20	5	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	172	178	178	188	149	149	166	194	168	202
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	8 396	6 519	6 519	2 239	1 877	1 877	318	401	252	371
Less than 20 percent	3 938	2 969	2 969	916	969	969	117	154	135	119
20 to 24 percent	1 204	923	923	285	281	281	58	57	21	32
25 to 29 percent	784	640	640	227	144	144	54	20	36	56
30 to 34 percent	628	490	490	242	138	138	22	70	23	42
35 percent or more	1 704	1 401	1 401	551	303	303	67	95	32	122
Not computed	138	96	96	18	42	42	—	5	6	—
Median	20.8	21.3	21.3	23.4	19.2	19.2	23.6	23.9	18.4	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	6 602	4 951	4 951	1 399	1 651	1 651	269	241	171	333
Less than 20 percent	4 739	3 684	3 684	1 052	1 055	1 055	228	164	127	234
20 to 24 percent	746	519	519	138	227	227	17	34	21	26
25 to 29 percent	607	452	452	132	155	155	24	19	23	51
30 to 34 percent	265	172	172	43	93	93	—	9	—	16
35 percent or more	239	124	124	34	115	115	—	15	—	6
Not computed	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Median	13.2	12.8	12.8	13.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	13.2	12.0	13.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 256	3 084	3 084	812	1 172	1 172	188	162	59	173
Less than 20 percent	3 658	2 656	2 656	731	1 002	1 002	159	162	59	161
20 to 24 percent	420	299	299	55	121	121	24	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	136	99	99	26	37	37	5	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.7	11.4	11.4	12.9	10.0	10.0	10.9
\$50,000 or more	3 815	3 024	3 024	761	791	791	101	122	21	148
Less than 20 percent	3 584	2 874	2 874	737	710	710	101	122	21	148
20 to 24 percent	155	95	95	18	60	60	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	38	23	23	6	15	15	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	27	21	21	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	10 824	8 689	8 689	4 576	2 135	2 135	245	436	539	568
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	470	310	310	244	160	160	—	33	30	—
\$100 to \$199	1 731	1 401	1 401	861	330	330	22	39	133	69
\$200 to \$299	3 505	2 846	2 846	1 532	659	659	69	166	216	172
\$300 to \$399	2 677	2 225	2 225	1 125	452	452	79	145	101	214
\$400 to \$499	1 114	860	860	380	254	254	42	23	32	41
\$500 to \$599	416	348	348	207	68	68	11	6	16	20
\$600 to \$749	69	57	57	18	12	12	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	30	28	28	13	2	2	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	65	65	65	12	—	—	—	—	—	15
No cash rent	747	549	549	184	198	198	22	24	11	37
Median (dollars)	283	285	285	277	274	274	332	279	239	319
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 490	3 598	3 598	2 342	892	892	115	213	362	170
Less than 20 percent	288	201	201	166	87	87	—	11	24	—
20 to 24 percent	351	286	286	215	65	65	12	17	18	7
25 to 29 percent	452	389	389	275	63	63	—	10	58	9
30 to 34 percent	471	395	395	264	76	76	—	30	47	18
35 percent or more	2 478	2 009	2 009	1 291	469	469	79	129	210	136
Not computed	450	318	318	131	132	132	24	16	5	—
Median	44.6	44.7	44.7	42.3	43.9	43.9	50.0	46.2	42.2	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2 907	2 310	2 310	1 117	597	597	45	126	92	218
Less than 20 percent	658	481	481	214	177	177	13	29	16	32
20 to 24 percent	526	398	398	262	128	128	—	30	23	73
25 to 29 percent	609	503	503	238	106	106	13	24	19	41
30 to 34 percent	374	317	317	162	57	57	—	15	19	33
35 percent or more	514	449	449	192	65	65	11	19	16	29
Not computed	226	162	162	49	64	64	8	9	—	10
Median	26.3	26.9	26.9	26.2	23.5	23.5	27.1	24.9	26.9	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 380	1 892	1 892	807	488	488	62	58	65	120
Less than 20 percent	1 792	1 440	1 440	596	352	352	53	45	59	77
20 to 24 percent	301	217	217	84	8	8	—	7	—	19
25 to 29 percent	82	74	74	49	8	8	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	52	36	36	30	16	16	—	—	—	8
35 percent or more	39	37	37	16	2	2	—	—	—	—
Not computed	114	88	88	32	26	26	—	—	6	10
Median	15.8	15.7	15.7	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.9	16.9	12.4	17.6
\$35,000 or more	1 047	889	889	310	158	158	23	39	20	60
Less than 20 percent	920	777	777	272	143	143	23	35	20	43
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	118	103	103	38	15	15	—	4	—	17
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	11.4	13.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Allegany County, MO—Con.			Cumberland city, Allegany County, MO						
	Tract 8	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	329	301	945	341	698	421	975	825	329	16
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>										
With a mortgage.....	120	133	442	170	247	150	423	303	120	8
Less than \$300.....	13	4	43	26	32	33	41	30	13	—
\$300 to \$399.....	30	32	32	43	46	32	73	87	30	—
\$400 to \$499.....	15	29	54	49	45	56	84	80	15	8
\$500 to \$599.....	24	7	89	5	54	29	97	39	24	—
\$600 to \$799.....	19	13	86	31	55	—	77	44	19	—
\$800 to \$999.....	15	14	37	16	7	—	45	14	15	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4	34	33	—	8	—	6	9	4	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	506	561	605	438	501	424	518	430	506	475
Not mortgaged.....	209	168	503	171	451	271	552	522	209	8
Less than \$100.....	37	—	—	4	—	40	—	—	37	—
\$100 to \$199.....	89	58	229	111	229	189	275	331	89	8
\$200 to \$299.....	75	63	147	43	188	36	249	166	75	—
\$300 to \$399.....	8	30	74	8	22	6	28	17	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	28	—	12	—	—	8	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	17	25	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	179	232	213	181	199	163	200	182	179	175
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$20,000.....	152	78	293	115	342	221	354	408	152	8
Less than 20 percent.....	67	48	89	42	116	128	113	168	67	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	89	12	51	21	32	52	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	29	6	5	18	20	12	56	41	29	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	39	—	70	23	31	64	—	—
35 percent or more.....	48	12	71	43	80	32	122	83	48	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.2	17.6	23.2	26.0	25.4	17.2	27.9	23.5	25.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	88	71	224	109	168	140	306	227	88	8
Less than 20 percent.....	70	51	139	104	125	103	215	169	70	8
20 to 24 percent.....	9	8	40	5	18	21	22	15	9	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5	7	31	—	10	16	47	26	5	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	16	17	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	5	4	—	15	—	6	—	4	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	16.9	17.5	13.8	12.0	13.7	12.6	12.9	11.9	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	51	70	108	88	86	46	167	101	51	—
Less than 20 percent.....	51	63	84	59	86	46	155	88	51	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	16	24	—	—	6	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	8	5	—	—	6	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	10.0	12.5	14.7	10.0	10.0	10.5	12.4	11.9	—
\$50,000 or more.....	38	82	320	29	102	14	148	89	38	—
Less than 20 percent.....	38	76	296	29	102	14	148	89	38	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.6	12.0	10.0	13.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.6	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	173	550	370	158	374	527	541	1 032	173	326
<b>GROSS RENT</b>										
Less than \$100.....	—	7	—	—	33	30	—	115	—	34
\$100 to \$199.....	14	142	—	12	39	133	69	277	14	124
\$200 to \$299.....	64	171	83	60	146	204	166	325	64	93
\$300 to \$399.....	58	128	91	25	126	101	208	196	58	55
\$400 to \$499.....	8	36	88	33	13	32	41	68	8	—
\$500 to \$599.....	9	27	80	11	6	16	20	29	9	—
\$600 to \$749.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$750 to \$999.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	20	14	22	17	11	11	37	22	20	11
Median (dollars).....	295	274	400	298	277	239	313	246	295	200
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>										
Less than \$10,000.....	66	239	61	100	213	362	170	647	66	201
Less than 20 percent.....	—	14	—	—	11	24	—	58	—	34
20 to 24 percent.....	8	21	—	12	17	18	7	107	8	25
25 to 29 percent.....	—	34	—	—	10	58	9	92	—	64
30 to 34 percent.....	15	53	—	—	30	47	18	66	15	14
35 percent or more.....	39	96	46	69	129	210	136	301	39	53
Not computed.....	4	21	15	19	16	5	—	23	4	11
Median.....	50.0+	33.8	50.0+	50.0+	46.2	42.2	50.0+	34.2	50.0+	27.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	47	109	130	36	97	92	203	205	47	65
Less than 20 percent.....	—	7	—	4	29	16	26	75	—	15
20 to 24 percent.....	17	19	34	—	30	23	73	32	17	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	23	37	13	14	18	41	30	12	26
30 to 34 percent.....	4	27	8	—	5	19	33	24	4	7
35 percent or more.....	6	33	34	11	19	16	20	38	6	—
Not computed.....	8	—	17	8	—	—	10	6	8	—
Median.....	26.0	31.0	28.0	28.8	23.2	26.9	24.8	23.8	26.0	25.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	60	150	107	16	58	53	114	160	60	33
Less than 20 percent.....	35	109	62	16	45	47	77	148	35	33
20 to 24 percent.....	8	7	20	—	7	—	19	12	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	13	—	—	—	8	—	9	—
35 percent or more.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	15.2	18.5	17.5	16.9	12.3	17.3	14.7	17.4	13.9
\$35,000 or more.....	—	52	72	6	6	20	54	20	—	27
Less than 20 percent.....	—	52	67	6	6	20	37	20	—	27
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Median.....	—	15.4	12.7	10.0	12.5	11.4	13.7	10.0	—	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland city, Allegany County, MD—Con.			Remainder of Allegany County, MD				
	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	496	301	809	545	716	535	228	82
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	177	133	366	267	309	264	109	25
Less than \$300 .....	42	4	43	47	20	38	4	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	78	32	32	34	59	53	13	6
\$400 to \$499 .....	38	29	54	83	52	117	20	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	8	7	83	42	29	13	32	5
\$600 to \$799 .....	11	13	60	47	116	36	30	14
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	14	15	6	7	7	10	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	34	33	6	26	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	372	561	574	467	579	431	552	605
Not mortgaged .....	319	168	443	278	407	271	119	57
Less than \$100 .....	12	—	—	18	7	37	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	232	58	229	164	314	184	76	35
\$200 to \$299 .....	55	63	117	96	81	46	30	22
\$300 to \$399 .....	12	30	63	—	—	4	13	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	8	—	17	—	5	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	174	232	198	173	167	155	172	189
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	292	78	269	206	262	203	59	31
Less than 20 percent .....	151	48	83	69	126	75	38	7
20 to 24 percent .....	26	—	83	27	39	46	6	—
25 to 29 percent .....	40	6	5	7	36	36	—	24
30 to 34 percent .....	9	12	33	9	14	22	—	—
35 percent or more .....	58	12	65	67	47	24	15	—
Not computed .....	8	—	—	27	—	—	—	—
Median .....	19.4	17.6	23.1	23.8	20.6	22.9	12.6	26.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	74	71	208	195	255	160	73	31
Less than 20 percent .....	74	51	133	158	181	124	39	24
20 to 24 percent .....	—	8	40	33	17	12	16	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	7	21	4	23	24	9	7
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	10	—	12	—	9	—
35 percent or more .....	—	5	4	—	22	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.1	16.9	17.3	10.0	12.4	15.8	18.2	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	105	70	98	99	123	100	76	13
Less than 20 percent .....	99	63	84	74	80	100	76	13
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	6	25	33	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	7	8	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	11.3	14.5	13.4	12.1	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more .....	25	82	234	45	76	72	20	7
Less than 20 percent .....	25	76	216	39	68	72	20	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	6	12	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	12.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	532	550	363	122	121	87	62	12
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	25	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	51	142	—	16	36	10	—	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	220	171	83	36	37	9	20	12
\$300 to \$399 .....	144	128	84	38	29	54	19	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	61	36	88	—	11	9	10	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	9	27	80	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	3	—	6	3	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	19	14	22	22	8	5	13	—
Median (dollars) .....	286	274	407	290	271	340	336	238
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	283	239	61	25	41	15	—	—
Less than 20 percent .....	25	14	—	—	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	21	—	—	10	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	8	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	21	53	—	3	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	212	96	46	11	16	10	—	—
Not computed .....	17	21	15	11	—	5	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	33.8	50.0+	50.0+	30.5	50.0+	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	133	109	130	42	39	9	29	—
Less than 20 percent .....	42	7	—	31	7	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	17	19	34	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	24	23	37	8	3	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent .....	35	27	8	—	—	—	10	—
35 percent or more .....	15	33	34	—	13	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	17	3	8	—	9	—
Median .....	26.6	31.0	28.0	16.4	25.8	17.5	30.0	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	63	150	100	52	24	46	—	12
Less than 20 percent .....	31	109	55	39	19	37	—	12
20 to 24 percent .....	11	7	20	8	5	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	18	13	12	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	3	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median .....	20.2	15.2	18.8	16.6	14.3	16.5	—	12.5
\$35,000 or more .....	53	52	72	3	17	17	33	—
Less than 20 percent .....	37	52	67	—	17	17	29	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	16	—	5	3	—	—	4	—
Median .....	10.0	15.4	12.7	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	—



Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MO—Con.							
	Tract 6.01 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 13.01	Tract 14.01	Tract 14.02	Tract 15.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	50	—	—	136	565	1 191	460	59
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>								
With a mortgage .....	24	—	—	76	323	480	202	18
Less than \$300 .....	4	—	—	—	13	44	42	10
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	—	77	73	29	4
\$400 to \$499 .....	16	—	—	—	96	73	19	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—	—	6	42	99	36	—
\$600 to \$799 .....	4	—	—	26	89	105	63	—
\$800 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	22	6	33	6	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	15	7	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	440	—	—	827	474	545	518	290
Not mortgaged .....	26	—	—	60	242	711	258	41
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	15	13	—	5
\$100 to \$199 .....	7	—	—	—	159	341	162	36
\$200 to \$299 .....	19	—	—	30	62	272	77	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	—	—	—	11	6	67	12	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	11	—	12	7	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	8	—	6	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	254	—	—	300	175	200	186	134
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$20,000 .....	17	—	—	24	203	306	150	28
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	—	6	84	156	71	28
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	6	49	31	12	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	9	46	12	—
30 to 34 percent .....	11	—	—	6	15	17	20	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	6	46	56	35	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	31.1	—	—	27.5	21.8	19.8	21.7	13.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	27	—	—	16	195	380	126	24
Less than 20 percent .....	19	—	—	6	132	293	90	24
20 to 24 percent .....	4	—	—	—	36	41	12	—
25 to 29 percent .....	4	—	—	10	22	5	19	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	5	12	5	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	18.0	—	—	26.0	17.3	12.7	13.1	10.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	6	—	—	10	92	152	121	—
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	—	—	61	125	103	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	10	25	13	18	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	6	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.5	—	—	22.5	13.3	10.0	13.1	—
\$50,000 or more .....	—	—	—	86	75	353	63	7
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	80	75	331	63	7
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	6	—	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	—	—	—	10.9	12.3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	27	—	—	7	239	235	109	—
<b>GROSS RENT</b>								
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	—	—	—	—	8	28	6	—
\$200 to \$299 .....	6	—	—	—	83	53	19	—
\$300 to \$399 .....	6	—	—	7	90	53	39	—
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	—	48	48	40	—
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	—	—	—	5	12	—	—
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	1 100	—	—	388	357	319	371	—
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>								
Less than \$10,000 .....	—	—	—	—	40	41	17	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	35	25	12	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	5	11	—	—
Median .....	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	15	—	—	—	51	51	33	—
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	—	—	11	18	5	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	11	6	7	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	7	8	14	—
35 percent or more .....	9	—	—	—	12	13	7	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	—	—	17.5	18.0	14.4	18.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	6	—	—	7	102	70	41	—
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	7	80	52	26	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	22	5	15	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median .....	50.0+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	46	73	18	—
Less than 20 percent .....	6	—	—	—	46	62	18	—
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median .....	12.5	—	—	—	10.0	10.0	10.0	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.						
	Tract 15.02	Tract 15.03	Tract 16.01	Tract 17.01	Tract 18	Tract 19.01	Tract 20.01
<b>Specified owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>530</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>1 168</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1 508</b>
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>							
<b>With a mortgage</b> .....	<b>231</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>857</b>
Less than \$300 .....	37	30	30	21	28	56	56
\$300 to \$399 .....	56	30	30	87	57	45	159
\$400 to \$499 .....	53	54	24	118	42	36	147
\$500 to \$599 .....	57	57	31	124	87	44	169
\$600 to \$799 .....	14	23	62	136	104	45	183
\$800 to \$999 .....	7	7	33	9	12	26	93
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	7	—	7	39	10	12	50
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	435	484	590	541	550	482	532
<b>Not mortgaged</b> .....	<b>299</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>651</b>
Less than \$100 .....	32	69	12	20	10	41	49
\$100 to \$199 .....	145	177	135	355	211	276	416
\$200 to \$299 .....	114	36	69	219	202	56	156
\$300 to \$399 .....	8	—	—	31	13	11	18
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	9	4	2	12
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	176	135	174	187	200	146	167
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$20,000 .....	210	197	126	422	305	272	393
Less than 20 percent .....	94	108	63	202	141	162	202
20 to 24 percent .....	38	20	17	75	26	21	75
25 to 29 percent .....	34	10	7	24	39	21	27
30 to 34 percent .....	10	7	4	9	35	11	8
35 percent or more .....	34	47	35	103	55	50	81
Not computed .....	—	5	—	9	9	7	—
Median .....	21.4	18.1	20.0	20.3	21.3	17.9	19.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	165	171	125	243	178	180	384
Less than 20 percent .....	121	137	83	156	134	138	257
20 to 24 percent .....	30	14	12	22	16	12	64
25 to 29 percent .....	10	20	25	26	—	16	47
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	5	39	21	3	8
35 percent or more .....	4	—	—	—	7	11	8
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	12.9	10.0	14.1	14.1	13.6	10.0	13.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	105	50	57	256	131	119	338
Less than 20 percent .....	99	50	38	210	106	115	287
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	9	21	13	4	35
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	10	9	12	—	16
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.9	13.7	13.5	12.8	15.1	12.7	12.7
\$50,000 or more .....	50	65	131	247	170	79	393
Less than 20 percent .....	50	65	119	233	159	79	358
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	5	14	—	—	18
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11.1	10.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.2	10.5
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>111</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>431</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>							
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	16	14	2	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	11	13	21	60	125	12	27
\$200 to \$299 .....	45	29	35	174	259	65	106
\$300 to \$399 .....	13	30	75	166	128	48	163
\$400 to \$499 .....	—	—	—	85	89	10	81
\$500 to \$599 .....	4	5	—	36	35	—	37
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	—	—	17	6	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	14	24	—	—
No cash rent .....	38	10	21	44	11	46	17
Median (dollars) .....	246	263	320	334	281	266	356
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>							
Less than \$10,000 .....	29	30	65	211	306	59	82
Less than 20 percent .....	—	—	—	8	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	—	—	19	2	—
25 to 29 percent .....	5	—	—	52	32	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	10	15	76	12	—
35 percent or more .....	18	20	37	100	163	34	57
Not computed .....	—	10	18	36	13	11	25
Median .....	36.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.3	50.0+	49.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	31	26	61	223	142	51	126
Less than 20 percent .....	5	10	—	23	26	13	8
20 to 24 percent .....	6	—	—	10	24	16	12
25 to 29 percent .....	5	—	28	30	49	9	74
30 to 34 percent .....	—	6	6	23	6	5	15
35 percent or more .....	4	10	8	120	37	—	17
Not computed .....	11	9	17	—	—	—	—
Median .....	24.2	32.5	27.9	36.8	27.1	22.7	27.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	28	31	19	92	188	45	145
Less than 20 percent .....	20	18	14	64	152	38	112
20 to 24 percent .....	—	13	—	16	13	—	18
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	8	2	—	8
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	8	—	5	—	15	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	13.1	12.9	12.5	17.7	15.2	13.3	13.3
\$35,000 or more .....	23	—	7	86	70	28	78
Less than 20 percent .....	4	—	7	86	61	8	78
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed .....	19	—	—	—	—	20	—
Median .....	12.5	—	12.5	12.2	11.3	11.0	11.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Allegany County, MD—Con.		Mineral County, WV						
	Tract 21	Tract 22	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	1 066	1 172	806	563	880	687	910	1 113	532
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>									
With a mortgage .....	327	437	362	381	514	345	443	503	193
Less than \$300 .....	88	48	69	24	51	54	42	81	40
\$300 to \$399 .....	76	105	117	64	107	62	68	65	64
\$400 to \$499 .....	66	113	106	70	66	120	84	78	48
\$500 to \$599 .....	58	70	36	49	101	55	54	85	9
\$600 to \$799 .....	21	48	20	111	143	47	120	124	29
\$800 to \$999 .....	17	48	9	58	18	—	43	27	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	1	5	5	5	21	7	23	32	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	399	464	395	554	533	434	542	535	390
Not mortgaged .....	739	735	444	182	366	342	467	610	339
Less than \$100 .....	70	68	53	29	54	73	48	77	66
\$100 to \$199 .....	545	493	332	104	248	232	395	388	206
\$200 to \$299 .....	103	155	57	43	50	29	16	137	54
\$300 to \$399 .....	5	6	—	—	6	8	—	—	11
\$400 to \$499 .....	5	7	—	6	8	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more .....	11	6	2	—	—	—	8	8	2
Median (dollars) .....	159	170	144	158	146	137	151	163	144
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$20,000 .....	475	391	324	144	281	283	276	319	250
Less than 20 percent .....	222	193	168	54	149	131	145	195	127
20 to 24 percent .....	83	67	37	39	13	44	70	52	26
25 to 29 percent .....	51	30	27	13	26	35	—	—	43
30 to 34 percent .....	26	24	18	20	30	20	36	9	5
35 percent or more .....	72	77	68	18	43	53	17	63	41
Not computed .....	21	—	6	—	20	—	8	—	8
Median .....	20.3	20.2	19.4	22.3	18.3	21.2	18.8	17.5	18.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	287	337	221	184	335	204	238	324	145
Less than 20 percent .....	243	273	195	90	173	104	150	230	113
20 to 24 percent .....	22	18	20	31	54	49	10	40	23
25 to 29 percent .....	16	33	—	34	44	30	16	28	3
30 to 34 percent .....	3	—	—	16	39	14	15	9	—
35 percent or more .....	3	13	—	13	25	7	47	17	6
Not computed .....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.0	20.3	19.4	19.5	13.8	13.8	11.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	157	267	200	124	138	149	232	239	90
Less than 20 percent .....	152	230	191	91	112	128	190	205	85
20 to 24 percent .....	2	30	4	25	26	21	18	22	5
25 to 29 percent .....	3	—	5	8	—	—	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.6	11.3	16.0	12.8	11.7	12.9	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more .....	147	177	61	111	126	51	164	231	47
Less than 20 percent .....	140	172	56	97	113	51	135	211	47
20 to 24 percent .....	7	5	5	14	—	—	21	20	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	7	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.6	12.2	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	394	416	249	162	189	129	506	644	256
<b>GROSS RENT</b>									
Less than \$100 .....	22	—	—	—	15	—	35	72	38
\$100 to \$199 .....	90	77	31	27	17	18	70	89	78
\$200 to \$299 .....	163	163	83	29	61	50	171	184	81
\$300 to \$399 .....	42	100	61	46	43	9	97	171	25
\$400 to \$499 .....	18	31	38	18	21	4	92	74	7
\$500 to \$599 .....	—	7	6	17	7	3	8	22	5
\$600 to \$749 .....	—	6	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	59	32	28	25	25	45	21	32	22
Median (dollars) .....	232	273	296	332	291	241	281	276	201
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>									
Less than \$10,000 .....	153	142	74	74	71	46	194	274	159
Less than 20 percent .....	14	—	—	5	8	—	35	29	10
20 to 24 percent .....	22	5	2	—	15	9	—	28	19
25 to 29 percent .....	15	7	2	4	—	—	8	20	21
30 to 34 percent .....	3	7	11	6	—	—	—	27	17
35 percent or more .....	74	106	37	46	30	19	119	148	70
Not computed .....	25	17	22	13	18	17	17	22	22
Median .....	41.0	45.6	50.0	50.0	36.9	39.2	44.3	50.0	35.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	125	139	70	26	57	48	139	209	48
Less than 20 percent .....	48	47	18	—	8	18	37	81	15
20 to 24 percent .....	12	14	12	—	22	8	36	41	9
25 to 29 percent .....	23	16	23	—	11	—	29	30	13
30 to 34 percent .....	21	34	10	8	13	—	21	—	5
35 percent or more .....	1	6	7	—	—	—	16	34	2
Not computed .....	20	22	—	12	3	22	—	23	4
Median .....	21.9	24.1	26.1	34.4	24.3	18.6	24.5	21.5	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	86	91	76	44	33	32	126	146	31
Less than 20 percent .....	69	85	58	34	18	27	99	93	23
20 to 24 percent .....	9	—	8	6	7	—	15	44	4
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	6	—	4	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	8	—	8	—	—	5	—	9	4
Median .....	13.2	14.3	15.6	16.8	18.8	10.0	16.3	17.8	12.5
\$35,000 or more .....	30	44	29	18	28	3	47	15	18
Less than 20 percent .....	22	44	29	18	24	3	36	15	18
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	8	—	—	—	4	—	11	—	—
Median .....	10.0	10.0	12.5	11.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	10.0



Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MO				Mineral County, WV		
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV	Tract 106
Occupied housing units .....	38 712	29 026	29 026	9 849	9 686	9 686	1 830
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 .....	437	236	236	12	201	201	37
1985 to 1988 .....	1 612	801	801	57	811	811	99
1980 to 1984 .....	1 969	1 029	1 029	191	940	940	191
1970 to 1979 .....	5 695	3 495	3 495	576	2 200	2 200	330
1960 to 1969 .....	6 283	4 655	4 655	1 241	1 628	1 628	382
1950 to 1959 .....	4 606	3 679	3 679	1 269	927	927	169
1940 to 1949 .....	4 286	3 629	3 629	1 282	657	657	57
1939 or earlier .....	13 824	11 502	11 502	5 221	2 322	2 322	565
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom .....	290	246	246	135	44	44	10
1 bedroom .....	3 490	2 898	2 898	1 636	592	592	225
2 bedrooms .....	10 627	8 062	8 062	2 625	2 565	2 565	374
3 bedrooms .....	18 837	13 701	13 701	4 341	5 136	5 136	979
4 bedrooms .....	4 492	3 329	3 329	862	1 163	1 163	227
5 or more bedrooms .....	976	790	790	250	186	186	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities .....	38 509	28 885	28 885	9 805	9 624	9 624	1 830
Source of water, public system or private company .....	30 050	23 678	23 678	9 820	6 372	6 372	1 717
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	29 199	24 205	24 205	9 781	4 994	4 994	1 712
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	291	160	160	18	131	131	7
Owner-occupied housing units .....	182	89	89	18	93	93	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	109	71	71	—	38	38	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas .....	18 254	15 538	15 538	7 581	2 716	2 716	1 050
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	581	441	441	98	140	140	8
Electricity .....	6 521	4 272	4 272	986	2 249	2 249	417
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	6 739	4 442	4 442	522	2 297	2 297	143
All other fuels .....	6 568	4 286	4 286	640	2 282	2 282	212
No fuel used .....	49	47	47	22	2	2	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None .....	5 049	4 043	4 043	2 309	1 006	1 006	281
1 .....	13 284	10 366	10 366	4 113	2 918	2 918	602
2 .....	13 615	9 788	9 788	2 477	3 827	3 827	597
3 or more .....	6 764	4 829	4 829	950	1 935	1 935	350
Vehicles per household .....	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units .....	28 035	20 440	20 440	5 504	7 595	7 595	1 263
1989 to March 1990 .....	1 631	1 051	1 051	287	580	580	52
1985 to 1988 .....	4 473	2 921	2 921	821	1 552	1 552	174
1980 to 1984 .....	3 567	2 460	2 460	626	1 107	1 107	236
1970 to 1979 .....	6 593	4 706	4 706	1 018	1 887	1 887	347
1969 or earlier .....	11 771	9 302	9 302	2 752	2 469	2 469	454
Renter-occupied housing units .....	10 677	8 586	8 586	4 345	2 091	2 091	567
1989 to March 1990 .....	3 531	2 861	2 861	1 496	670	670	171
1985 to 1988 .....	3 969	3 205	3 205	1 650	764	764	229
1980 to 1984 .....	1 455	1 113	1 113	538	342	342	108
1970 to 1979 .....	964	770	770	429	194	194	50
1969 or earlier .....	758	637	637	232	121	121	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit .....	2 155	1 319	1 319	576	836	836	85
Householder 65 years and over .....	12 068	9 387	9 387	3 564	2 681	2 681	607
Owner-occupied housing units .....	9 279	7 163	7 163	2 242	2 116	2 116	432
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	116	74	74	12	42	42	—
No telephone in unit .....	296	158	158	66	138	138	17
No vehicle available .....	3 144	2 514	2 514	1 271	630	630	172
Complete plumbing facilities .....	38 421	28 866	28 866	9 831	9 555	9 555	1 823
1.00 or less persons per room .....	38 053	28 624	28 624	9 757	9 429	9 429	1 808
1.01 or more persons per room .....	368	242	242	74	126	126	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	291	160	160	18	131	131	7
1.00 or less persons per room .....	279	155	155	18	124	124	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	12	5	5	—	7	7	7
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	31 425	32 043	32 043	31 742	29 764	29 764	36 755
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	17 128	17 398	17 398	15 072	16 021	16 021	13 885
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	6 300	4 822	4 822	2 384	1 478	1 478	227
Owner-occupied housing units .....	2 547	1 789	1 789	570	758	758	42
Renter-occupied housing units .....	3 753	3 033	3 033	1 814	720	720	185

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA		Allegany County, MD		Mineral County, WV	
	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	22 715	17 340	17 340	5 051	5 375	5 375
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>						
With a mortgage -----	10 168	7 497	7 497	2 033	2 671	2 671
Less than \$300 -----	1 228	872	872	256	356	356
\$300 to \$399 -----	1 960	1 419	1 419	431	541	541
\$400 to \$499 -----	2 136	1 574	1 574	441	562	562
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 724	1 344	1 344	346	380	380
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 044	1 476	1 476	310	568	568
\$800 to \$999 -----	618	463	463	126	155	155
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	369	276	276	94	93	93
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	55	46	46	24	9	9
\$2,000 or more -----	34	27	27	5	7	7
Median (dollars) -----	488	492	492	474	477	477
Not mortgaged -----	12 547	9 843	9 843	3 018	2 704	2 704
Less than \$100 -----	959	559	559	93	400	400
\$100 to \$199 -----	7 785	5 915	5 915	1 704	1 870	1 870
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 199	2 822	2 822	977	377	377
\$300 to \$399 -----	382	359	359	165	23	23
\$400 to \$499 -----	128	114	114	40	14	14
\$500 or more -----	94	74	74	39	20	20
Median (dollars) -----	172	178	178	188	150	150
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$20,000 -----	8 270	6 436	6 436	2 160	1 834	1 834
Less than 20 percent -----	3 903	2 955	2 955	906	948	948
20 to 24 percent -----	1 176	903	903	265	273	273
25 to 29 percent -----	765	621	621	208	144	144
30 to 34 percent -----	616	481	481	233	135	135
35 percent or more -----	1 675	1 380	1 380	530	295	295
Not computed -----	135	96	96	18	39	39
Median -----	20.7	21.2	21.2	23.1	19.2	19.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 545	4 911	4 911	1 364	1 634	1 634
Less than 20 percent -----	4 697	3 649	3 649	1 017	1 048	1 048
20 to 24 percent -----	743	519	519	138	224	224
25 to 29 percent -----	607	452	452	132	155	155
30 to 34 percent -----	253	167	167	43	86	86
35 percent or more -----	239	124	124	34	115	115
Not computed -----	6	-	-	-	6	6
Median -----	13.2	12.8	12.8	13.5	14.7	14.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 206	3 062	3 062	807	1 144	1 144
Less than 20 percent -----	3 617	2 641	2 641	726	976	976
20 to 24 percent -----	418	299	299	55	119	119
25 to 29 percent -----	129	92	92	26	37	37
30 to 34 percent -----	30	30	30	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	12	-	-	-	12	12
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	11.7	11.8	11.8	10.8	11.4	11.4
\$50,000 or more -----	3 694	2 931	2 931	720	763	763
Less than 20 percent -----	3 490	2 808	2 808	704	682	682
20 to 24 percent -----	139	79	79	10	60	60
25 to 29 percent -----	38	23	23	6	15	15
30 to 34 percent -----	27	21	21	-	6	6
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
<b>Specified renter-occupied housing units -----</b>	<b>10 347</b>	<b>8 366</b>	<b>8 366</b>	<b>4 345</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>1 981</b>
<b>GROSS RENT</b>						
Less than \$100 -----	407	279	279	213	128	128
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 613	1 321	1 321	805	292	292
\$200 to \$299 -----	3 416	2 800	2 800	1 497	616	616
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 568	2 129	2 129	1 062	439	439
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 084	840	840	360	244	244
\$500 to \$599 -----	368	318	318	194	50	50
\$600 to \$749 -----	63	51	51	12	12	12
\$750 to \$999 -----	30	28	28	13	2	2
\$1,000 or more -----	65	65	65	12	-	-
No cash rent -----	733	535	535	177	198	198
Median (dollars) -----	284	285	285	277	278	278
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 233	3 417	3 417	2 198	816	816
Less than 20 percent -----	250	174	174	149	76	76
20 to 24 percent -----	325	265	265	201	60	60
25 to 29 percent -----	420	362	362	248	58	58
30 to 34 percent -----	436	372	372	248	64	64
35 percent or more -----	2 385	1 951	1 951	1 236	434	434
Not computed -----	417	293	293	116	124	124
Median -----	45.4	45.4	45.4	42.9	45.2	45.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	2 816	2 260	2 260	1 081	556	556
Less than 20 percent -----	624	467	467	200	157	157
20 to 24 percent -----	507	392	392	256	115	115
25 to 29 percent -----	598	492	492	238	106	106
30 to 34 percent -----	374	317	317	162	57	57
35 percent or more -----	490	433	433	176	57	57
Not computed -----	223	159	159	49	64	64
Median -----	26.4	26.9	26.9	26.3	23.9	23.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 300	1 840	1 840	779	460	460
Less than 20 percent -----	1 736	1 395	1 395	575	341	341
20 to 24 percent -----	277	210	210	77	67	67
25 to 29 percent -----	82	74	74	49	8	8
30 to 34 percent -----	52	36	36	30	16	16
35 percent or more -----	39	37	37	16	2	2
Not computed -----	114	88	88	32	26	26
Median -----	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.4	16.4
\$35,000 or more -----	998	849	849	287	149	149
Less than 20 percent -----	871	737	737	249	134	134
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	9	9	9	-	-	-
Not computed -----	118	103	103	38	15	15
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0	10.0

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MD					
	Cumberland, MD—WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
Occupied housing units .....	765	495	495	385	270	270
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>						
1989 to March 1990 .....	8	8	8	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 .....	7	—	—	—	7	7
1980 to 1984 .....	67	8	8	8	59	59
1970 to 1979 .....	116	72	72	34	44	44
1960 to 1969 .....	80	50	50	39	30	30
1950 to 1959 .....	86	54	54	54	32	32
1940 to 1949 .....	105	87	87	70	18	18
1939 or earlier .....	296	216	216	180	80	80
<b>BEDROOMS</b>						
No bedroom .....	17	7	7	—	10	10
1 bedroom .....	72	45	45	34	27	27
2 bedrooms .....	203	134	134	98	69	69
3 bedrooms .....	346	217	217	182	129	129
4 bedrooms .....	86	70	70	55	16	16
5 or more bedrooms .....	41	22	22	16	19	19
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
Complete kitchen facilities .....	765	495	495	385	270	270
Source of water, public system or private company .....	746	491	491	385	255	255
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	739	491	491	385	248	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>						
Utility gas .....	558	379	379	329	179	179
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	11	11	11	11	—	—
Electricity .....	117	46	46	7	71	71
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	37	23	23	19	14	14
All other fuels .....	42	36	36	19	6	6
No fuel used .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>						
None .....	306	211	211	193	95	95
1 .....	201	121	121	76	80	80
2 .....	187	117	117	76	70	70
3 or more .....	71	46	46	40	25	25
Vehicles per household .....	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units .....	314	192	192	155	122	122
1989 to March 1990 .....	34	23	23	8	11	11
1985 to 1988 .....	50	32	32	26	18	18
1980 to 1984 .....	33	22	22	22	11	11
1970 to 1979 .....	85	37	37	21	48	48
1969 or earlier .....	112	78	78	78	34	34
Renter-occupied housing units .....	451	303	303	230	148	148
1989 to March 1990 .....	142	91	91	60	51	51
1985 to 1988 .....	198	143	143	104	55	55
1980 to 1984 .....	53	25	25	25	28	28
1970 to 1979 .....	49	37	37	37	12	12
1969 or earlier .....	9	7	7	4	2	2
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>						
No telephone in unit .....	103	74	74	56	29	29
Householder 65 years and over .....	187	149	149	146	38	38
Owner-occupied housing units .....	127	99	99	99	28	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit .....	8	8	8	8	—	—
No vehicle available .....	111	78	78	78	33	33
Complete plumbing facilities .....	765	495	495	385	270	270
1.00 or less persons per room .....	745	482	482	379	263	263
1.01 or more persons per room .....	20	13	13	6	7	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	59 457	79 076	79 076	23 897	28 580	28 580
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	14 631	15 727	15 727	13 411	12 388	12 388
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	275	163	163	152	112	112
Owner-occupied housing units .....	37	17	17	20	20	20
Renter-occupied housing units .....	238	146	146	135	92	92



Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Allegany County, MO		Allegany County, MO			
	Cumberland, MO-WV MSA	Maryland (pt.)	Total	Cumberland city	West Virginia (pt.)	Mineral County, WV
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	281	176	176	139	105	105
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>						
With a mortgage .....	122	63	63	43	59	59
Less than \$300 .....	13	8	8	8	5	5
\$300 to \$399 .....	24	18	18	18	6	6
\$400 to \$499 .....	27	17	17	17	10	10
\$500 to \$599 .....	9	—	—	—	9	9
\$600 to \$799 .....	26	—	—	—	26	26
\$800 to \$999 .....	15	12	12	—	3	3
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	8	8	8	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	492	466	466	348	597	597
Not mortgaged .....	159	113	113	96	46	46
Less than \$100 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 .....	93	58	58	47	35	35
\$200 to \$299 .....	24	15	15	15	9	9
\$300 to \$399 .....	37	35	35	29	2	2
\$400 to \$499 .....	5	5	5	5	—	—
\$500 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	189	199	199	203	146	146
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$20,000 .....	118	75	75	75	43	43
Less than 20 percent .....	31	10	10	10	21	21
20 to 24 percent .....	28	20	20	20	8	8
25 to 29 percent .....	19	19	19	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	12	9	9	9	3	3
35 percent or more .....	25	17	17	17	8	8
Not computed .....	3	—	—	—	3	3
Median .....	24.7	27.0	27.0	27.0	14.8	14.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	57	40	40	35	17	17
Less than 20 percent .....	42	35	35	35	7	7
20 to 24 percent .....	3	—	—	—	3	3
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	12	5	5	—	7	7
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	40	12	12	5	28	28
Less than 20 percent .....	31	5	5	5	26	26
20 to 24 percent .....	2	—	—	—	2	2
25 to 29 percent .....	7	7	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	12.5	25.7	25.7	10.0	11.3	11.3
\$50,000 or more .....	66	49	49	24	17	17
Less than 20 percent .....	47	30	30	24	17	17
20 to 24 percent .....	8	8	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	11	11	11	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	445	297	297	224	148	148
<b>GROSS RENT</b>						
Less than \$100 .....	63	31	31	31	32	32
\$100 to \$199 .....	108	70	70	56	38	38
\$200 to \$299 .....	80	43	43	35	37	37
\$300 to \$399 .....	103	90	90	63	13	13
\$400 to \$499 .....	23	13	13	13	10	10
\$500 to \$599 .....	48	30	30	13	18	18
\$600 to \$749 .....	6	6	6	6	—	—
\$750 to \$999 .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent .....	14	14	14	7	—	—
Median (dollars) .....	250	290	290	248	230	230
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>						
Less than \$10,000 .....	238	162	162	144	76	76
Less than 20 percent .....	28	17	17	17	11	11
20 to 24 percent .....	26	21	21	14	5	5
25 to 29 percent .....	32	27	27	27	5	5
30 to 34 percent .....	35	23	23	16	12	12
35 percent or more .....	90	55	55	55	35	35
Not computed .....	27	19	19	15	8	8
Median .....	32.8	31.4	31.4	32.0	35.4	35.4
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	84	43	43	29	41	41
Less than 20 percent .....	34	14	14	14	20	20
20 to 24 percent .....	19	6	6	6	13	13
25 to 29 percent .....	11	11	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	17	9	9	9	8	8
Not computed .....	3	3	3	—	—	—
Median .....	21.7	25.0	25.0	20.4	20.2	20.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	74	52	52	28	22	22
Less than 20 percent .....	50	45	45	21	5	5
20 to 24 percent .....	24	7	7	7	17	17
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	17.7	16.2	16.2	17.9	21.8	21.8
\$35,000 or more .....	49	40	40	23	9	9
Less than 20 percent .....	49	40	40	23	9	9
20 to 24 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median .....	13.4	14.1	14.1	11.6	11.8	11.8

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
Occupied housing units .....	106
<b>YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT</b>	
1989 to March 1990 .....	9
1985 to 1988 .....	11
1980 to 1984 .....	14
1970 to 1979 .....	25
1960 to 1969 .....	19
1950 to 1959 .....	5
1940 to 1949 .....	—
1939 or earlier .....	23
<b>BEDROOMS</b>	
No bedroom .....	—
1 bedroom .....	10
2 bedrooms .....	20
3 bedrooms .....	20
4 bedrooms .....	46
5 or more bedrooms .....	10
<b>SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
Complete kitchen facilities .....	106
Source of water, public system or private company .....	96
Sewage disposal, public sewer .....	96
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—
Owner-occupied housing units .....	—
Renter-occupied housing units .....	—
<b>HOUSE HEATING FUEL</b>	
Utility gas .....	35
Bottled, tank, or LP gas .....	—
Electricity .....	53
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. ....	18
All other fuels .....	—
No fuel used .....	—
<b>VEHICLES AVAILABLE</b>	
None .....	—
1 .....	26
2 .....	44
3 or more .....	36
Vehicles per household .....	2.1
<b>YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT</b>	
<b>Owner-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>77</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	27
1985 to 1988 .....	19
1980 to 1984 .....	17
1970 to 1979 .....	10
1969 or earlier .....	4
<b>Renter-occupied housing units</b> .....	<b>29</b>
1989 to March 1990 .....	23
1985 to 1988 .....	6
1980 to 1984 .....	—
1970 to 1979 .....	—
1969 or earlier .....	—
<b>SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS</b>	
No telephone in unit .....	—
Householder 65 years and over .....	14
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—
No telephone in unit .....	—
No vehicle available .....	—
Complete plumbing facilities .....	106
1.00 or less persons per room .....	100
1.01 or more persons per room .....	6
Lacking complete plumbing facilities .....	—
1.00 or less persons per room .....	—
1.01 or more persons per room .....	—
<b>Mean household income in 1989:</b>	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	160 353
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) .....	11 997
Household income in 1989 below poverty level .....	17
Owner-occupied housing units .....	4
Renter-occupied housing units .....	13



Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units .....	59
<b>SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS</b>	
With a mortgage .....	54
Less than \$300 .....	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	4
\$400 to \$499 .....	-
\$500 to \$599 .....	5
\$600 to \$799 .....	-
\$800 to \$999 .....	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 .....	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999 .....	25
\$2,000 or more .....	9
Median (dollars) .....	1 640
Not mortgaged .....	5
Less than \$100 .....	-
\$100 to \$199 .....	-
\$200 to \$299 .....	-
\$300 to \$399 .....	5
\$400 to \$499 .....	-
\$500 or more .....	-
Median (dollars) .....	375
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>	
Less than \$20,000 .....	4
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	4
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999 .....	5
Less than 20 percent .....	5
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	50
\$50,000 or more .....	42
Less than 20 percent .....	8
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	13.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units .....	29
<b>GROSS RENT</b>	
Less than \$100 .....	-
\$100 to \$199 .....	10
\$200 to \$299 .....	6
\$300 to \$399 .....	6
\$400 to \$499 .....	7
\$500 to \$599 .....	-
\$600 to \$749 .....	-
\$750 to \$999 .....	-
\$1,000 or more .....	-
No cash rent .....	-
Median (dollars) .....	219
<b>HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989</b>	
Less than \$10,000 .....	16
Less than 20 percent .....	10
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	6
Median .....	12.5
\$10,000 to \$19,999 .....	7
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	7
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 .....	6
Less than 20 percent .....	6
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	12.5
\$35,000 or more .....	-
Less than 20 percent .....	-
20 to 24 percent .....	-
25 to 29 percent .....	-
30 to 34 percent .....	-
35 percent or more .....	-
Not computed .....	-
Median .....	-

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

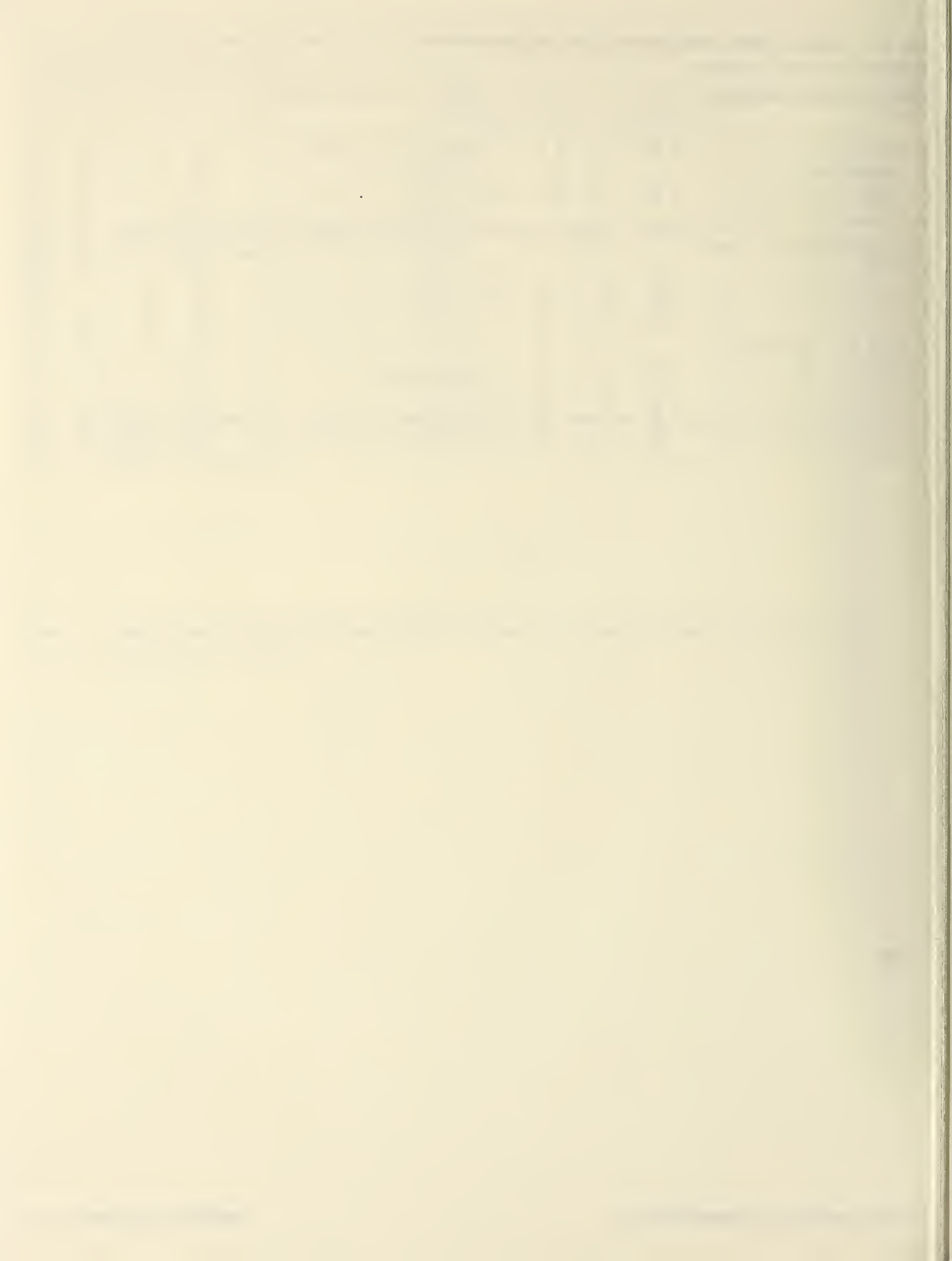
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Cumberland, MD—WV MSA	101 643	16.3	43 443	16.4	REMAINDER OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD				
Maryland (pt.)	74 946	16.3	32 513	16.4		3 360	14.6	1 609	15.4
<b>ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD</b>						3 062	15.1	1 316	15.0
Total	74 946	16.3	32 513	16.4		1 670	17.1	700	16.0
Cumberland city	23 706	14.7	11 431	14.8		827	15.6	333	15.3
West Virginia (pt.)	26 697	16.1	10 930	16.6		594	14.6	182	14.3
<b>MINERAL COUNTY, WV</b>						285	14.4	128	14.8
Total	26 697	16.1	10 930	16.6		2	—	2	—
<b>TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD</b>						—	—	—	—
Tract 3	3 118	16.9	1 271	15.7		447	13.4	171	14.0
Tract 4	3 433	14.9	1 618	15.9		2 162	14.7	933	15.8
Tract 5	2 691	15.0	1 310	15.3		4 169	15.5	1 747	15.7
Tract 6.01	3 955	15.3	1 795	16.2		1 609	14.7	689	15.5
Tract 8	1 391	17.5	605	16.9		166	18.1	70	17.1
Tract 11	1 852	14.8	1 026	14.5		1 917	17.0	776	16.6
Tract 12	3 435	14.5	1 476	14.9		1 878	16.3	758	15.8
<b>CUMBERLAND CITY, ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD</b>						1 645	15.3	712	15.7
Tract 3 (pt.)	1 448	16.6	571	15.4		4 918	12.0	2 132	11.5
Tract 4 (pt.)	2 606	14.7	1 285	16.0		5 195	15.3	1 686	15.4
Tract 5 (pt.)	2 097	15.1	1 128	15.4		2 630	23.3	1 037	24.0
Tract 6.01 (pt.)	3 670	15.4	1 667	16.3		5 825	11.9	2 336	11.7
Tract 7	4 702	12.2	2 190	11.9		4 112	38.0	1 770	37.2
Tract 8 (pt.)	1 389	17.5	603	16.9		4 767	17.6	1 995	17.7
Tract 9	532	14.5	399	15.0	<b>MINERAL COUNTY, WV</b>				
Tract 10	2 422	15.2	1 257	15.0	Tract 101	3 007	23.6	1 284	25.6
Tract 11 (pt.)	1 852	14.8	1 026	14.5	Tract 102	2 801	16.6	1 064	16.3
Tract 12 (pt.)	2 988	14.6	1 305	15.0	Tract 103	4 180	15.1	1 643	15.9
					Tract 104	3 994	13.8	1 575	14.9
					Tract 105	5 030	11.8	2 170	11.6
					Tract 106	5 112	10.9	2 095	10.8
					Tract 107	2 573	30.7	1 099	30.6





# APPENDIX A.

## Area Classifications

### CONTENTS

<b>Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>Alaska Native Village (ANV)</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>Alaska Native Village Statistical Area</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>American Indian and Alaska Native Area</b> .....	A-1
<b>American Indian Reservation</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)	
<b>American Indian Reservation and Trust Land</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>American Samoa</b> (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
<b>Area Measurement</b> .....	A-3
<b>Assessment District</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Block</b> .....	A-3
<b>Block Group (BG)</b> .....	A-4
<b>Block Numbering Area (BNA)</b> (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
<b>Borough</b> (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
<b>Borough and Census Area (Alaska)</b> (See County)	
<b>Boundary Changes</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Area (Alaska)</b> (See County)	
<b>Census Block</b> (See Block)	
<b>Census Code</b> (See Geographic Code)	
<b>Census County Division (CCD)</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Census Designated Place (CDP)</b> (See Place)	
<b>Census Division</b> (See Census Region and Census Division)	
<b>Census Geographic Code</b> (See Geographic Code)	
<b>Census Region and Census Division</b> .....	A-4
<b>Census Subarea (Alaska)</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Census Tract and Block Numbering Area</b> .....	A-5
<b>Central City</b> (See Metropolitan Area)	
<b>Central Place</b> (See Urbanized Area)	
<b>City</b> (See Place)	
<b>Congressional District (CD)</b> .....	A-6
<b>Consolidated City</b> (See Place)	
<b>Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)</b> (See Metropolitan Area)	
<b>County</b> .....	A-6
<b>County Subdivision</b> .....	A-6
<b>Crews of Vessels</b> (See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
<b>Division</b> (See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)	
<b>Election District</b> (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
<b>Extended City</b> (See Urban and Rural)	
<b>Farm</b> (See Urban and Rural)	
<b>Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code</b> (See Geographic Code)	
<b>Geographic Block Group</b> (See Block Group)	
<b>Geographic Code</b> .....	A-7
<b>Geographic Presentation</b> .....	A-7
<b>Gore</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Grant</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Guam</b> (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
<b>Hierarchical Presentation</b> (See Geographic Presentation)	
<b>Historic Areas of Oklahoma</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)	
<b>Historical Counts</b> .....	A-8
<b>Incorporated Place</b> (See Place)	
<b>Independent City</b> (See County)	
<b>Internal Point</b> .....	A-8
<b>Inventory Presentation</b> (See Geographic Presentation)	
<b>Land Area</b> (See Area Measurement)	

<b>Latitude</b> (See Internal Point)	
<b>Longitude</b> (See Internal Point)	
<b>Magisterial District</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Metropolitan Area (MA)</b> .....	A-8
<b>Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)</b> (See Metropolitan Area)	
<b>Minor Civil Division (MCD)</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Northern Mariana Islands</b> (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
<b>Outlying Areas of the United States</b> .....	A-9
<b>Palau</b> (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
<b>Parish (Louisiana)</b> (See County)	
<b>Parish Governing Authority District</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Place</b> .....	A-9
<b>Plantation</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Population or Housing Unit Density</b> .....	A-10
<b>Precinct</b> (See County Subdivision, see Voting District)	
<b>Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)</b> (See Metropolitan Area)	
<b>Puerto Rico</b> (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
<b>Purchase</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Region</b> (See Census Region and Census Division)	
<b>Rural</b> (See Urban and Rural)	
<b>Selected States</b> (See County Subdivision, see State)	
<b>State</b> .....	A-11
<b>Supervisors' District</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Tabulation Block Group</b> (See Block Group)	
<b>TIGER</b> .....	A-11
<b>Town</b> (See County Subdivision, see Place)	
<b>Township</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Tract</b> (See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)	
<b>Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>Trust Land</b> (See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)	
<b>United States</b> .....	A-11
<b>Unorganized Territory (unorg.)</b> (See County Subdivision)	
<b>Urban and Rural</b> .....	A-11
<b>Urbanized Area (UA)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Village</b> (See Place)	
<b>Virgin Islands</b> (See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)	
<b>Voting District (VTD)</b> .....	A-12
<b>Water Area</b> (See Area Measurement)	
<b>ZIP Code®</b> .....	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

### AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

#### Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into



12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

### **Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area**

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

### **American Indian Reservation and Trust Land**

**American Indian Reservation**—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

**Trust Land**—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

### **Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)**

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.



## **Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)**

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

## **AREA MEASUREMENT**

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

## **BLOCK**

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers



with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

## **BLOCK GROUP (BG)**

### **Geographic Block Group**

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

### **Tabulation Block Group**

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

## **BOUNDARY CHANGES**

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

## **CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION**

### **Census Division**

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

#### **Northeast Region**

##### *New England Division:*

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

##### *Middle Atlantic Division:*

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

#### **Midwest Region**

##### *East North Central Division:*

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

##### *West North Central Division:*

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

#### **South Region**

##### *South Atlantic Division:*

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida



### *East South Central Division:*

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

### *West South Central Division:*

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

## **West Region**

### *Mountain Division:*

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

### *Pacific Division:*

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

## **Census Region**

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

## **CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA**

### **Block Numbering Area (BNA)**

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

## **Census Tract**

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.



## CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

## COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

## COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

### Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

### Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

### Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.



The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

**Unorganized Territory (unorg.)**

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

**GEOGRAPHIC CODE**

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

**Census Code**

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

**Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code**

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

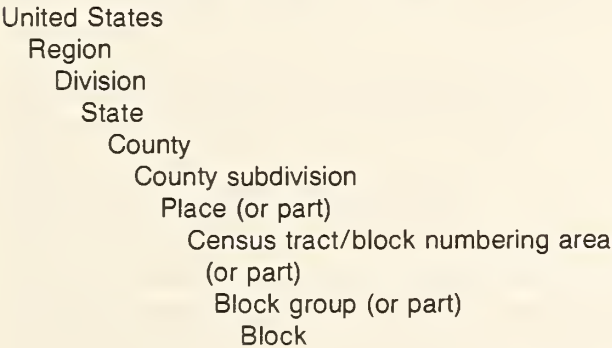
**United States Postal Service (USPS) Code**

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

**GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION**

**Hierarchical Presentation**

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



**Inventory Presentation**

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census



tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

## HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

## INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

## METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The



metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

## Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

## Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

## Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

## OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

## PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

## Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.



Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
  - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
  - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

## Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

## Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

## POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.



## STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

## TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

## UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

## URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for



unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Extended City**

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

### **URBANIZED AREA (UA)**

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

### **Urbanized Area Central Place**

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

### **Urbanized Area Title and Code**

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

### **VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)**

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

## **ZIP CODE®**

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.





# APPENDIX B.

## Definitions of Subject Characteristics

<b>CONTENTS</b>	
<b>POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	B-2
Ability to Speak English ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
Actual Hours Worked Last Week ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
Age .....	B-2
American Indian Tribe ( <i>See Race</i> ) .....	
Ancestry .....	B-2
Carpooling ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Children Ever Born ( <i>See Fertility</i> ) .....	
Citizenship .....	B-4
Civilian Labor Force ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
Class of Worker ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> ) .....	
Disability ( <i>See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status</i> ) .....	
Earnings in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Educational Attainment .....	B-4
Employment Status .....	B-5
Families ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Family Composition ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Family Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Family Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Family Type ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Farm Population ( <i>See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics</i> ) .....	
Fertility .....	B-7
Foreign-Born Persons ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> ) .....	
Foster Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Group Quarters .....	B-7
Hispanic Origin .....	B-12
Household ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Household Income in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Household Language ( <i>See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
Household Size ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Household Type and Relationship .....	B-13
Householder ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Income Deficit ( <i>See Poverty Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Income in 1989 .....	B-15
Income Type in 1989 ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker .....	B-19
Institutionalized Persons ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> ) .....	
Journey to Work .....	B-21
Labor Force Status ( <i>See Employment Status</i> ) .....	
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English .....	B-23
Linguistic Isolation ( <i>See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English</i> ) .....	
Marital Status .....	B-25
Married Couples ( <i>See Marital Status</i> ) .....	
Means of Transportation to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Migration ( <i>See Residence in 1985</i> ) .....	
Mobility Limitation Status .....	B-26
Nativity ( <i>See Place of Birth</i> ) .....	
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters ( <i>See Group Quarters</i> ) .....	
Occupation ( <i>See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker</i> ) .....	
Own Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Per Capita Income ( <i>See Income in 1989</i> ) .....	
Period of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> ) .....	
Persons in Family ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Persons in Households ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Place of Birth .....	B-26
Place of Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Poverty Status in 1989 .....	B-27
Presence of Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Private Vehicle Occupancy ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Race .....	B-28
Reference Week .....	B-31
Related Children ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Residence in 1985 .....	B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status .....	B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School .....	B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status .....	B-34
Sex .....	B-34
Spanish Origin ( <i>See Hispanic Origin</i> ) .....	
Stepfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Subfamily ( <i>See Household Type and Relationship</i> ) .....	
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Travel Time to Work ( <i>See Journey to Work</i> ) .....	
Type of School ( <i>See School Enrollment and Type of School</i> ) .....	
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Veteran Status .....	B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Work Disability Status .....	B-35
Work Status in 1989 .....	B-35
Worker ( <i>See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Workers in Family in 1989 ( <i>See Work Status in 1989</i> ) .....	
Year of Entry .....	B-36
Years of Military Service ( <i>See Veteran Status</i> ) .....	
<b>HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS</b> .....	B-36
Acreage .....	B-37
Age of Structure ( <i>See Year Structure Built</i> ) .....	
Agricultural Sales .....	B-38
Bedrooms .....	B-38
Boarded-Up Status .....	B-38
Business on Property .....	B-38
Condominium Fee .....	B-39
Condominium Status .....	B-39
Congregate Housing ( <i>See Meals Included in Rent</i> ) .....	
Contract Rent .....	B-39
Crop Sales ( <i>See Agricultural Sales</i> ) .....	
Duration of Vacancy .....	B-40
Farm Residence .....	B-40
Gross Rent .....	B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 .....	B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> ) .....	
House Heating Fuel .....	B-41
Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood .....	B-41
Kitchen Facilities .....	B-41
Living Quarters .....	B-36
Meals Included in Rent .....	B-41
Mobile Home Costs .....	B-42
Months Vacant ( <i>See Duration of Vacancy</i> ) .....	
Mortgage Payment .....	B-42
Mortgage Status .....	B-42
Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Living Quarters</i> ) .....	
Owner-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> ) .....	
Persons in Unit .....	B-43
Persons Per Room .....	B-43
Plumbing Facilities .....	B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989 .....	B-43
Real Estate Taxes .....	B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate ( <i>See Vacancy Status</i> ) .....	
Renter-Occupied Housing Units ( <i>See Tenure</i> ) .....	
Rooms .....	B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs .....	B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 .....	B-45



## CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal .....	B-45
Source of Water .....	B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit .....	B-45
Tenure .....	B-46
Type of Structure (See Units in Structure) .....	
Units in Structure .....	B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere .....	B-47
Utilities .....	B-47
Vacancy Status .....	B-47
Vacant Housing Units (See Living Quarters) .....	
Value .....	B-48
Vehicles Available .....	B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit .....	B-49
Year Structure Built .....	B-49
DERIVED MEASURES .....	B-49
Interpolation .....	B-49
Mean .....	B-49
Median .....	B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios .....	B-50
Quartile .....	B-50

## POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

### AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

**Median Age**—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

**Comparability**—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

### ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.



The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

*Presentation Based on Persons:*

*Single Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

*Multiple Ancestries Reported*—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

*Ancestry Unclassified*—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

*Presentations Based on Responses:*

*Total Ancestries Reported*—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

*First Ancestry Reported*—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

*Second Ancestry Reported*—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.



**Comparability**—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

## CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Citizen**—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

*Naturalized Citizen*—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

**Not a Citizen**—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

**Comparability**—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

*High School Graduate or Higher*—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or



its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

*Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate*—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

**Comparability**—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

## EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

**Employed**—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

**Unemployed**—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:



- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

**Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

**Experienced Unemployed**—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

**Experienced Civilian Labor Force**—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

**Labor Force**—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

**Not in Labor Force**—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

**Worker**—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

**Actual Hours Worked Last Week**—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

**Limitation of the Data**—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

**Comparability**—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,



figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

## FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

**Limitation of the Data**—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

## GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

**Institutionalized Persons**—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

**Type of Institution**—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

*Correctional Institutions*—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

*Prisons*—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)



operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

*Federal Detention Centers*—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

*Military Stockades, Jails*—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

*Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities*—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

*Police Lockups*—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

*Halfway Houses*—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

*Other Types of Correctional Institutions*—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

*Nursing Homes*—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

*Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals*—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals for Chronically Ill*—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

*Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.



*Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere*—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

*Juvenile Institutions*—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

*Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children*—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

*Residential Treatment Centers*—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

*Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

*Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents*—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

*Private Training Schools*—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

*Detention Centers*—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

**Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")**—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

*Rooming Houses*—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Group Homes*—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

*Homes for the Mentally Ill*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

*Homes for the Mentally Retarded*—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes for the Physically Handicapped*—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

*Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

*Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their



children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

*Other Group Homes*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

*Religious Group Quarters*—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

*College Quarters Off Campus*—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

*College Dormitories*—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

*Military Quarters*—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

*Agriculture Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

*Other Workers' Dormitories*—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations*—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

*Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)*—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

*Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children*—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

*Visible in Street Locations*—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.



Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

*Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)*—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

*Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals*—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

*Crews of Maritime Vessels*—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

*Staff Residents of Institutions*—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

*Other Nonhousehold Living Situations*—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

*Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters*—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

**Limitation of the Data**—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

*Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)*—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.



The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Comparability**—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

## HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample



questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Comparability**—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

## HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

### Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

**Persons Per Household**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

### Relationship to Householder

**Householder**—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder



is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

**Spouse**—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

**Child**—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

*Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter*—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Stepson/Stepdaughter*—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

*Own Child*—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

**Other Relatives**—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

*Grandchild*—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

*Brother/Sister*—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Parent*—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

*Other Relatives*—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

**Nonrelatives**—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

*Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child*—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

*Housemate or Roommate*—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

*Unmarried Partner*—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

*Other Nonrelatives*—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

## Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.



## Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

*Married-Couple Family*—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

*Other Family:*

*Male Householder, No Wife Present*—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

*Female Householder, No Husband Present*—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

**Persons Per Family**—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

## Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

## Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

## Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

## Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

## Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

**Comparability**—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

## INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of



wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

## Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.
6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.
7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.
8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

**Income of Households**—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

**Income of Families and Persons**—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

**Median Income**—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.



For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Mean Income**—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

**Limitation of the Data**—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

**Comparability**—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income



- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of



banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

## INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

### Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

### Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

### Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

**Private Wage and Salary Workers**—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a



private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

**Government Workers**—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

**Self-Employed Workers**—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

**Unpaid Family Workers**—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

**Salaried/Self-Employed**—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

**Comparability**—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical



Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

## JOURNEY TO WORK

### Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;



Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

**Limitation of the Data**—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was



asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

## **Means of Transportation to Work**

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

## **Private Vehicle Occupancy**

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

**Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van**—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

## **Time Leaving Home to Go to Work**

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **Travel Time to Work**

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

## **LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH**

### **Language Spoken at Home**

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in



question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

**Household Language**—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa



## Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

**Linguistic Isolation**—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

**Limitation of the Data**—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

**Comparability**—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

## MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

**Never Married**—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

**Ever Married**—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

**Now Married, Except Separated**—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

**Separated**—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.



**Widowed**—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

**Divorced**—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

**Now Married**—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

*Spouse Present*—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

*Spouse Absent*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

*Separated*—Defined above.

*Spouse Absent, Other*—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

**Comparability**—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

## MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

**Nativity**—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

**Native**—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

**Foreign Born**—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.



The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

**Comparability**—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

## POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

### Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

**Specified Poverty Levels**—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ( $\$12,674 \times 1.25$ ) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

### Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds



shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

**Income Deficit**—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

**Mean Income Deficit**—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

**Comparability**—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

*Current Population Survey*—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

## RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973



self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

**White**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

**Black**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

**American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut**—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

*American Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

*American Indian Tribe*—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

*Eskimo*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

*Aleut*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

**Asian or Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

**Asian**—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

*Chinese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

*Filipino*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

*Japanese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

*Asian Indian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

*Korean*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

*Vietnamese*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.



*Cambodian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

*Hmong*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

*Laotian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

*Thai*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

*Other Asian*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

**Pacific Islander**—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

*Hawaiian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoan*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

*Guamanian*—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

*Other Pacific Islander*—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

**Other Race**—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.



Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander <sup>1</sup>
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian <sup>3</sup>
Laotian	Micronesian <sup>3</sup>
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian <sup>1</sup>	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian <sup>3</sup>
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified <sup>2</sup>	

<sup>1</sup>In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

<sup>2</sup>Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

<sup>3</sup>Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

**Comparability**—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

## REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

**Comparability**—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of



these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

## RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

**Comparability**—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.



## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

**Comparability**—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

**Public and Private School**—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

**Level of School in Which Enrolled**—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

**Comparability**—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular



school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

## SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

## SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

**Sex Ratio**—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

**Comparability**—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

## VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

**Veteran Status**—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now



serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

**Period of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

**Years of Military Service**—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

**Limitation of the Data**—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

**Comparability**—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

## WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

**Comparability**—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

## WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."



## Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

## Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

**Year-Round Full-Time Workers**—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

**Number of Workers in Family in 1989**—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

**Limitation of the Data**—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

**Comparability**—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

## YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

**Limitation of the Data**—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

**Comparability**—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

## HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

### LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)



Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

**Housing Units**—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

**Occupied Housing Units**—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

**Vacant Housing Units**—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

**Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.**—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

**Staff Living Quarters**—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

**Comparability**—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

## ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this



item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

**Comparability**—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

## AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's *Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

## BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

**Comparability**—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

## BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

**Comparability**—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

**Comparability**—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.



## CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990.

## CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

**Limitation of the Data**—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

**Comparability**—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

## CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

**Median and Quartile Contract Rent**—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No



cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Contract Rent**—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Limitation of the Data**—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

**Comparability**—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

## DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

**Comparability**—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

## FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

**Comparability**—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

## GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

**Comparability**—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.



## GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

## HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

**Utility Gas**—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

**Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas**—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

**Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.**—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

**Wood**—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

**Solar Energy**—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

**Other Fuel**—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

**No Fuel Used**—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

**Comparability**—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

## INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

**Comparability**—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all



occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

**Comparability**—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

## MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

**Comparability**—This item is new for 1990.

## MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

**Comparability**—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

## MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

**Comparability**—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,



condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

## PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

**Median Persons in Unit**—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Persons in Occupied Housing Units**—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

## PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

**Mean Persons Per Room**—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

## PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

**Comparability**—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

## POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

## REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.



The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

**Comparability**—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

## ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

**Median Rooms**—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Rooms**—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

## SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

**Comparability**—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

## SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.



In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

**Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs**—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## **SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989**

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

**Comparability**—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

## **SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

**Comparability**—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **SOURCE OF WATER**

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

**Comparability**—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

## **TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT**

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

**Comparability**—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.



## TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

**Owner Occupied**—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

**Renter Occupied**—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

**Comparability**—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

## UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

**1-Unit, Detached**—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

**1-Unit, Attached**—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

**2 or More Units**—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

**Mobile Home or Trailer**—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

**Other**—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

**Comparability**—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are



shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

## USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

**Limitation of the Data**—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

**Comparability**—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

## UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

**Limitation of the Data**—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

**Comparability**—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

## VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

*For Rent*—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

*For Sale Only*—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

*Rented or Sold, Not Occupied*—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

*For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use*—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

*For Migrant Workers*—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

*Other Vacant*—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.



**Homeowner Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

**Rental Vacancy Rate**—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

**Comparability**—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

## VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

**Median and Quartile Value**—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Aggregate Value**—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more" is \$600,000.

Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

**Comparability**—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

## VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

**Vehicles Per Household**—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

**Limitation of the Data**—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

**Comparability**—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented



separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

## YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

**Comparability**—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

## YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

**Median Year Structure Built**—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

**Limitation of the Data**—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

**Comparability**—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

## DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

### Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

### Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is



computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

### **Percentages, Rates, and Ratios**

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

### **Quartile**

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

# APPENDIX C.

## Accuracy of the Data

### CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data .....	C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data .....	C-9
Errors in the Data .....	C-2
Estimation Procedure .....	C-5
Sample Design .....	C-1

### INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

### ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

### CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that



published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

## ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

## Calculation of Standard Errors

**Totals and Percentages**—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or



estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

**Sums and Differences**—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$  and  $SE_{\hat{Y}}$  of estimates  $\hat{X}$  and  $\hat{Y}$ :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

**Ratios**—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

**Medians**—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as  $N/2$ ). Treat  $N/2$  as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about  $N/2$ . Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about  $N/2$ . By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about  $N/2$ . Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

## Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;



2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

## Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is  $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$  percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86



percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is  $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$  percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left( \frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

## PERSONS

### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

### STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2



### STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

### STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
19-36	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
37-72	Black Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
73-108	Asian or Pacific Islander Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
109-144	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
145-180	Other Race (includes those races not listed above) Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

### OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

#### STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

# STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

# STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

# STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other <sup>1</sup>
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

<sup>1</sup>Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

# Renter

White Householder  
Householder of Hispanic origin  
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin  
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.



## Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

**Undercoverage**—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

**Respondent and Enumerator Error**—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

**Processing Error**—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

**Nonresponse**—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

## **EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA**

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.



**Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total <sup>1</sup>	Size of publication area <sup>2</sup>													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50 .....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100 .....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250 .....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500 .....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000 .....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500 .....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000 .....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000 .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

<sup>1</sup>For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$  = Estimate of characteristic total

<sup>2</sup>The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

**Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage <sup>1</sup>												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98 .....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95 .....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90 .....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85 .....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80 .....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75 .....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70 .....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65 .....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50 .....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

<sup>1</sup>For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$  = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Maryland-West Virginia

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
<b>POPULATION</b>				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Place of birth.....	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.1	0.8
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
<b>HOUSING</b>				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5





# APPENDIX D.

## Collection and Processing Procedures

### CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures .....	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules .....	D-1
Processing Procedures .....	D-4

### ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

#### Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

#### Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

**Persons in the Armed Forces**—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.



**Persons on Maritime Ships**—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

**Persons Away at School**—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

**Persons in Institutions**—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

**Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day**—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

## DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

## Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States



Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

## Followup

**Nonresponse Followup**—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

**Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup**—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

## Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

## Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.



5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

## PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.





# APPENDIX E.

## Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

### Your Guide for the

# 1990

# U.S. Census

# Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
<b>How</b> to fill out your census form	<b>2</b>
<b>Example</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Your</b> answers are confidential	<b>2</b>
<b>Instructions</b> for the census questions	<b>3-11</b>
<b>What</b> the census is about	<b>12</b>
<b>Why</b> the census asks certain questions	<b>12</b>

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D4



## How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

### Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0
10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0	10 10 10	9 1 0 1 0
20 20	2 0 2 0	20 20	2 0 2 0
30 30	3 0 3 0	30 30	3 0 3 0
40 40	4 0 4 0	40 40	4 0 4 0
50 50	5 0 5 0	50 50	5 0 5 0
60 60	6 0 6 0	60 60	6 0 6 0
70 70	7 0 7 0	70 70	7 0 7 0
80 80	8 0 8 0	80 80	8 0 8 0
90 90	9 0 9 0	90 90	9 0 9 0

## Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

## Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

## Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.



## Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

### H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

*Detached* means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

### H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

### H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

### H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

### b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

### H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

### H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day . . . . .	30	4 times a year . . . . .	3
By the week . . . . .	4	2 times a year . . . . .	6
Every other week . . . .	2	Once a year . . . . .	12

### b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

## Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

### H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

### H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

### H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

### H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

### H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

### H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

**Solar energy** is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

### H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

**Drilled wells**, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

### H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

### H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

### H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

### H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

### b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.



## Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

**H20.** If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

**H21.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

**H22.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

**H23a.** The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

**H24a.** A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

**b.** Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

**H25.** A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

**H26.** Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

## Instructions for Question 8

**8.** For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

## Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

**9.** A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

**10.** If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

**11.** Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

**12.** Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

**13.** Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.



## Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

### Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

### Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

### Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

### Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.
- Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

## Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

### 21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

### Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

*If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.*

*If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.*

*If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.*

*If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.*

*If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.*

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.*

*If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.



## Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.  
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No**, **already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.  
Mark **No**, **other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Metal furniture manufacturing                   | Furniture company     |
| Retail grocery store                            | Grocery store         |
| Petroleum refining                              | Oil company           |
| Cattle ranch                                    | Ranch                 |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.  
Some examples of what to enter:
- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| <b>Enter a description like the following –</b> | <b>Do not enter –</b> |
| Production clerk                                | Clerk                 |
| Carpenter's helper                              | Helper                |
| Auto engine mechanic                            | Mechanic              |
| Registered nurse                                | Nurse                 |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.  
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.  
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

## Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.  
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before deductions*. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.  
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.  
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.  
*Do not include the following as income in any item:*
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
  - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
  - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
  - Inheritances or insurance settlements
  - Any type of loan
  - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

## **What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers**

### **Why are we taking a census?**

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

### **What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?**

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

### **How long have we been taking the census?**

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

### **How are you being counted?**

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

## **Why the Census Asks Certain Questions**

### **Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.**

*It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.*

#### **Name?**

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

#### **Value or rent?**

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

#### **Complete plumbing?**

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

#### **Place of birth?**

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

#### **Job?**

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

#### **Income?**

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.



# OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

**The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.**

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

**How to get started—and get help.**

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

**Please answer and return your form promptly.**

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.  
**Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.**

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**Para personas de habla hispana –**

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**  
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS  
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628  
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

**1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.**

**Include**

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

**Do NOT include**

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<b>1</b>			<b>7</b>		
<b>2</b>			<b>8</b>		
<b>3</b>			<b>9</b>		
<b>4</b>			<b>10</b>		
<b>5</b>			<b>11</b>		
<b>6</b>			<b>12</b>		

**1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.**

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

**NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.**



<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<p><b>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife      <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter      <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter      <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child      <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate      <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p><b>3. Sex</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male      <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p><b>4. Race</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese      <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino      <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian      <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean      <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese      <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p><b>5. Age and year of birth</b></p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>	
<p><b>6. Marital status</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married      <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed      <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p><b>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</b></p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p><b>FOR CENSUS USE</b> →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
<b>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
<b>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</b> <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

# **NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD**

**H1a.** Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**b.** Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ No

**H2.** Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer  
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house  
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses  
☐ A building with 2 apartments  
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments  
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments  
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments  
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments  
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments  
☐ Other

**H3.** How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room    ☐ 4 rooms    ☐ 7 rooms  
☐ 2 rooms    ☐ 5 rooms    ☐ 8 rooms  
☐ 3 rooms    ☐ 6 rooms    ☐ 9 or more rooms

**H4.** Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?  
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?  
☐ Rented for cash rent?  
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

**H5a.** Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No

**b.** Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

**H6.** What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000   | <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999   |
| <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 |
| <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 | <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more      |

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

**H7a.** What is the monthly rent?

- |                                      |                                       |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 | <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99   | <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 | <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 | <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 | <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 | <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 | <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 | <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 | <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 | <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 | <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 | <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999  |
| <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 | <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more |

**b.** Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes    ☐ No

## **FOR CENSUS USE**

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied    Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	<b>C1. Vacancy status</b>	<b>E. Complete after</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
	<b>C2. Is this unit boarded up?</b>	<b>F. Cov.</b>		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		



<p><b>H8.</b> When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier         </p>	<p><b>H14.</b> Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood  <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP  <input type="radio"/> Electricity  <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.  <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke  <input type="radio"/> Wood  <input type="radio"/> Solar energy  <input type="radio"/> Other fuel  <input type="radio"/> No fuel used         </p>	<p><b>H20.</b> What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p><b>a. Electricity</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used       </p>
<p><b>H9.</b> How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom  <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms  <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms         </p>	<p><b>H15.</b> Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company?  <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well?  <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well?  <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?         </p>	<p><b>b. Gas</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used       </p>
<p><b>H10.</b> Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H16.</b> Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer  <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool  <input type="radio"/> No, use other means         </p>	<p><b>c. Water</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge       </p>
<p><b>H11.</b> Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H17.</b> About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990  <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988  <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984  <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979  <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969  <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959  <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949  <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier  <input type="radio"/> Don't know         </p>	<p><b>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</b></p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00          Yearly cost — Dollars       </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee  <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used       </p>
<p><b>H12.</b> Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p>	<p><b>H18.</b> Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p><b>H13.</b> How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> 1  <input type="radio"/> 2  <input type="radio"/> 3  <input type="radio"/> 4  <input type="radio"/> 5  <input type="radio"/> 6  <input type="radio"/> 7 or more         </p>	<p><b>H19a.</b> Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20  <input type="radio"/> No         </p> <p><b>b.</b> In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None  <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999  <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499  <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999  <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999  <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more         </p>	

9  
8  
7  
6  
5  
4  
3  
2  
1  
0

1

1

**INSTRUCTION:**

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

**H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

**H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

**b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

**c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

**d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

**H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?**

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

**b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

**H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?**

\$  .00  
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

**H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.**

\$  .00  
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔



PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?			
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)			
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States			
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?			
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979		<input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.			
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college			
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.			
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)			
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)			
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)			
14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?			
<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No			
b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?			
(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country			
(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)			
(2) Name of county in the U.S.			
(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.			
(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits			
15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16			
b. What is this language?			
(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)			
c. How well does this person speak English?			
<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all			
16. When was this person born?			
<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person			
17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.			
<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18			
b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.			
<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time			
c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?			
		Years	
18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —			
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —			
a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
If this person is a female —			
20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.			
None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?			
<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25			
b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.		Hours	
22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.			
a. Address (Number and street)			
(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)			
b. Name of city, town, or post office			
c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
d. County			
e. State		f. ZIP Code	



**23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK?** If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

☐ Car, truck, or van      ☐ Motorcycle  
☐ Bus or trolley bus      ☐ Bicycle  
☐ Streetcar or trolley car      ☐ Walked  
☐ Subway or elevated      ☐ Worked at home *Skip to 28*  
☐ Railroad  
☐ Ferryboat      ☐ Other method  
☐ Taxicab

*If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.*

**b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?**

☐ Drove alone      ☐ 5 people  
☐ 2 people      ☐ 6 people  
☐ 3 people      ☐ 7 to 9 people  
☐ 4 people      ☐ 10 or more people

**24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?**

a.m.  
 p.m.

**b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?**

Minutes — *Skip to 28*

**25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?**

☐ Yes, on layoff  
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.  
☐ No

**26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — *Skip to 27*

**b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?**

☐ No, already has a job  
☐ No, temporarily ill  
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)  
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

**27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?**

☐ 1990      ☐ 1980 to 1984  
☐ 1989      ☐ 1979 or earlier  
☐ 1988      ☐ Never worked  
☐ 1985 to 1987

*Go to 28*

**28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.** Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

**28. Industry or Employer**

**a. For whom did this person work?** If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

**b. What kind of business or industry was this?** Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

**c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle**

☐ Manufacturing      ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)  
☐ Wholesale trade  
☐ Retail trade

**29. Occupation**

**a. What kind of work was this person doing?**

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

**b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?**

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

**30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle**

☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions  
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization  
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)  
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm  
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

**31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?**

☐ Yes  
☐ No — *Skip to 32*

**b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?** Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

**c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?**

Hours

**32. INCOME IN 1989 —** Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

**a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.**

☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.**

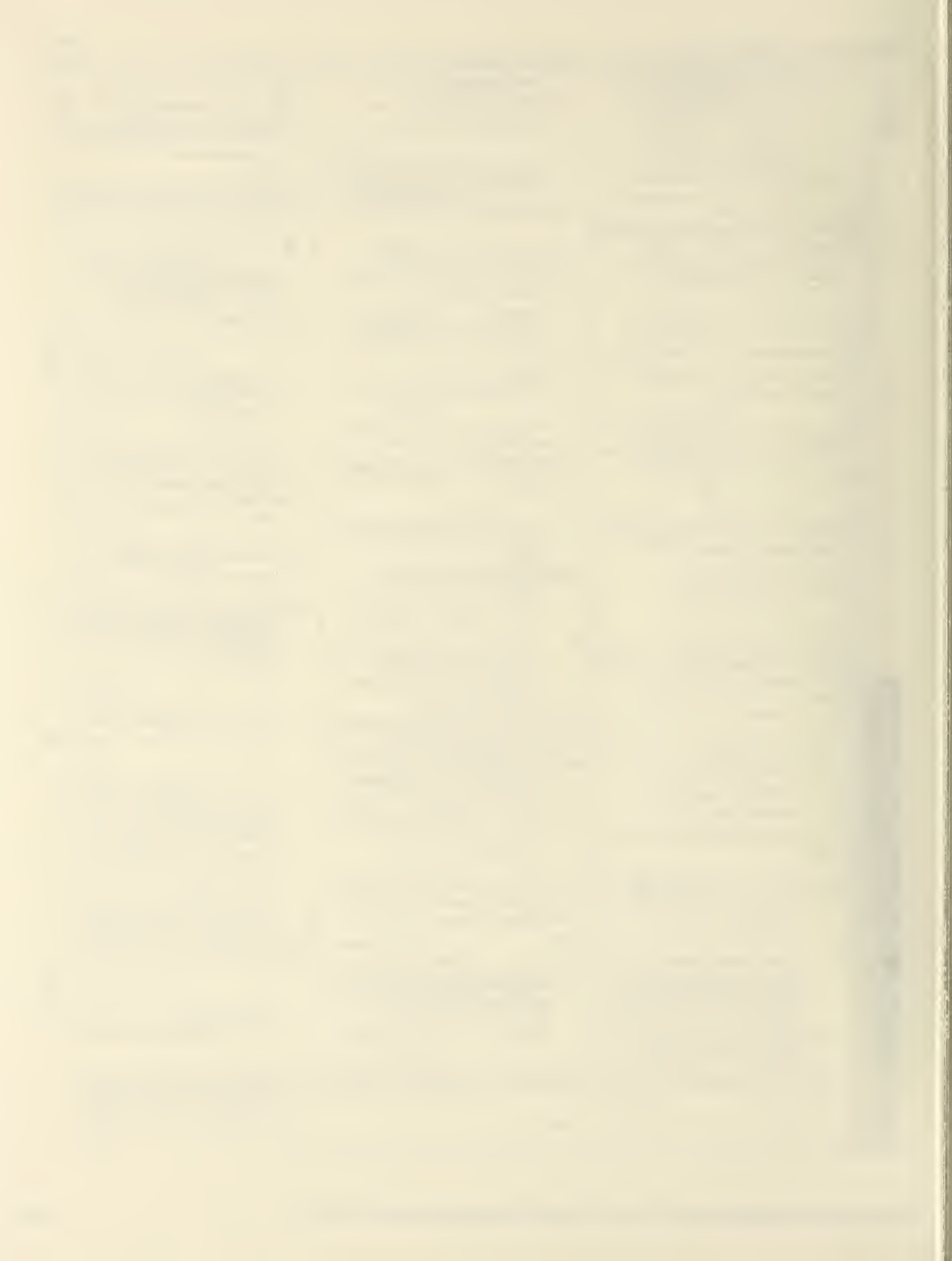
☐ Yes ☐ No  
 \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

**33. What was this person's total income in 1989?** Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR \$  .00  
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.





# APPENDIX F.

## Data Products and User Assistance

### CONTENTS

Data Products .....	F-1
Geographic Products .....	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources .....	F-5
Reference Materials .....	F-4
Sources of Assistance .....	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

### DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

### Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

### Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

**Public Law 94-171 Data**—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)



**Summary Tape Files (STF's)**—These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

**Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)**—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

**Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files**—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

**Other Special Computer Tape Files**—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

## Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

## Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

## Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

## Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

## User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County



Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

**Special Tabulations**—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

## GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

### Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

**County Block Maps**—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

**County Subdivision Outline Maps**—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

**Voting District Outline Maps**—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

### Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

### Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line<sup>TM</sup> files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP



Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

## REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

## SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

### U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

**Washington, DC, Contacts**—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.



## Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

## Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

## Other Sources of Products and Services

**State Data Centers**—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

**National Services Program**—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

**National Clearinghouse**—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

**Depository Libraries**—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

## OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the



annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

## **Current Demographic and Housing Programs**

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

## **Economic Censuses and Surveys**

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

## **Agriculture Census and Surveys**

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

## **Governments Census and Surveys**

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

## **Foreign Trade Statistics**

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

## **Other Statistical Activities**

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

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**100-PERCENT COMPONENT**

**Population**

Household relationship  
Sex  
Race  
Age  
Marital status  
Hispanic origin

**Housing**

Number of units in structure  
Number of rooms in unit  
Tenure—owned or rented  
Value of home or monthly rent  
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)  
Vacancy characteristics

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**SAMPLE COMPONENT**

**Population**

*Social characteristics:*

Education—enrollment and attainment  
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.  
Ancestry  
Language spoken at home  
Migration (residence in 1985)  
Disability  
Fertility  
Veteran status

*Economic characteristics:*

Labor force  
Occupation, industry, and class of worker  
Place of work and journey to work  
Work experience in 1989  
Income in 1989  
Year last worked

**Housing**

Year moved into residence  
Number of bedrooms  
Plumbing and kitchen facilities  
Telephone in unit  
Vehicles available  
Heating fuel  
Source of water and method of sewage disposal  
Year structure built  
Condominium status  
Farm residence  
Shelter costs, including utilities

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NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CPH-1	<b>Summary Population and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	<b>Population and Housing Unit Counts</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
<b>100-Percent and Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-3	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas</b>	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	<b>Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress</b>	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CPH-5	<b>Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CP-1	<b>General Population Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data—Con.</b>				
1990 CP-1-1A	<b>General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	<b>General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	<b>General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CP-2	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	<b>Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	<b>Population Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places



Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
<b>1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)</b>				
<b>100-Percent Data</b>				
1990 CH-1	<b>General Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	<b>General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	<b>General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
<b>Sample Data</b>				
1990 CH-2	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics</b>	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	<b>Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas</b>	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	<b>Housing Subject Reports</b>	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A <sup>2 3</sup>	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B <sup>3</sup>	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C <sup>3</sup>	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	



Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File  
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)  
and data type  
(100 percent or  
sample)<sup>1</sup>

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

<sup>1</sup>Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup>Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

<sup>3</sup>Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

**Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas ( MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



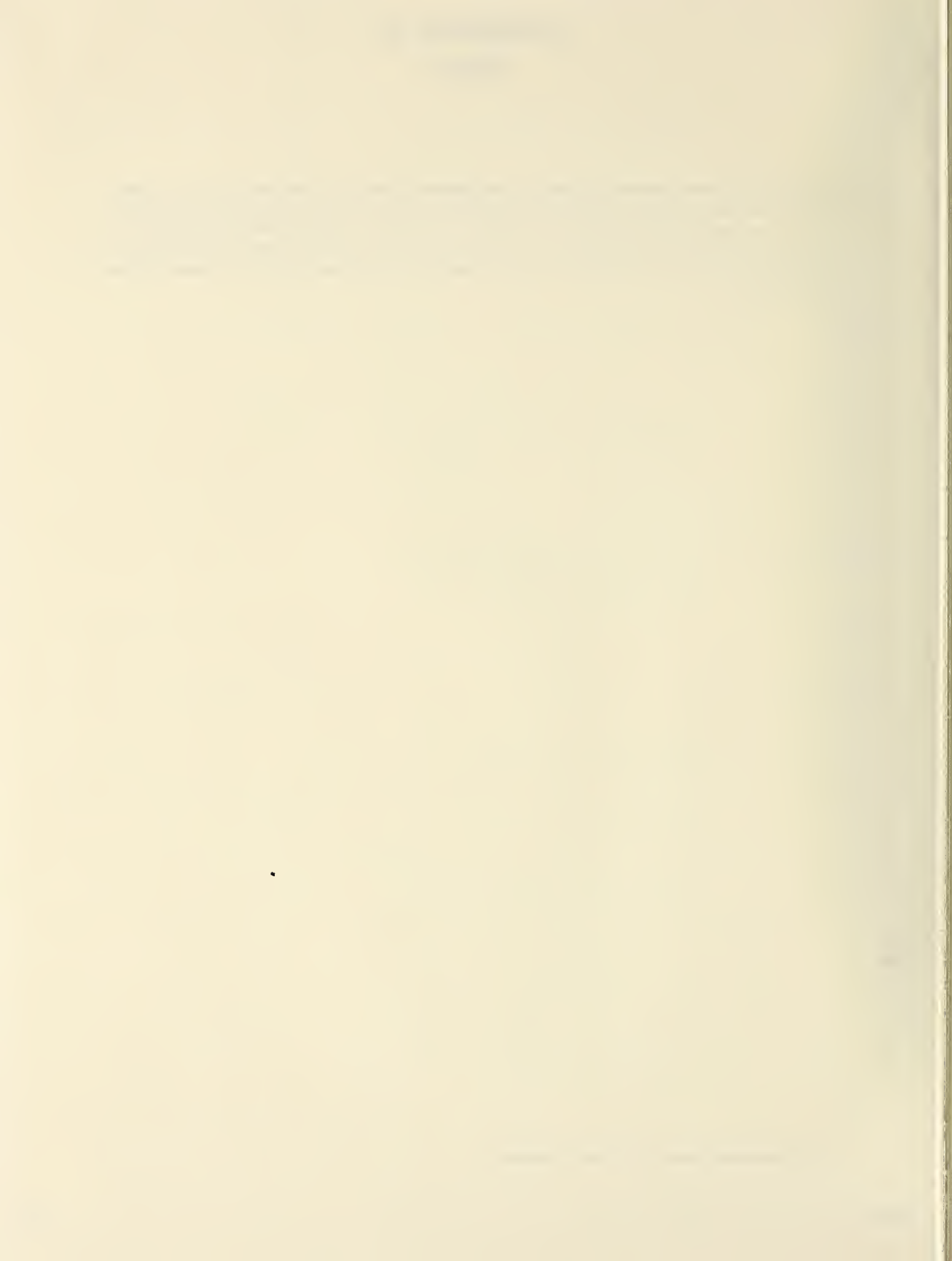


# APPENDIX G.

## Maps

**Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—**These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).









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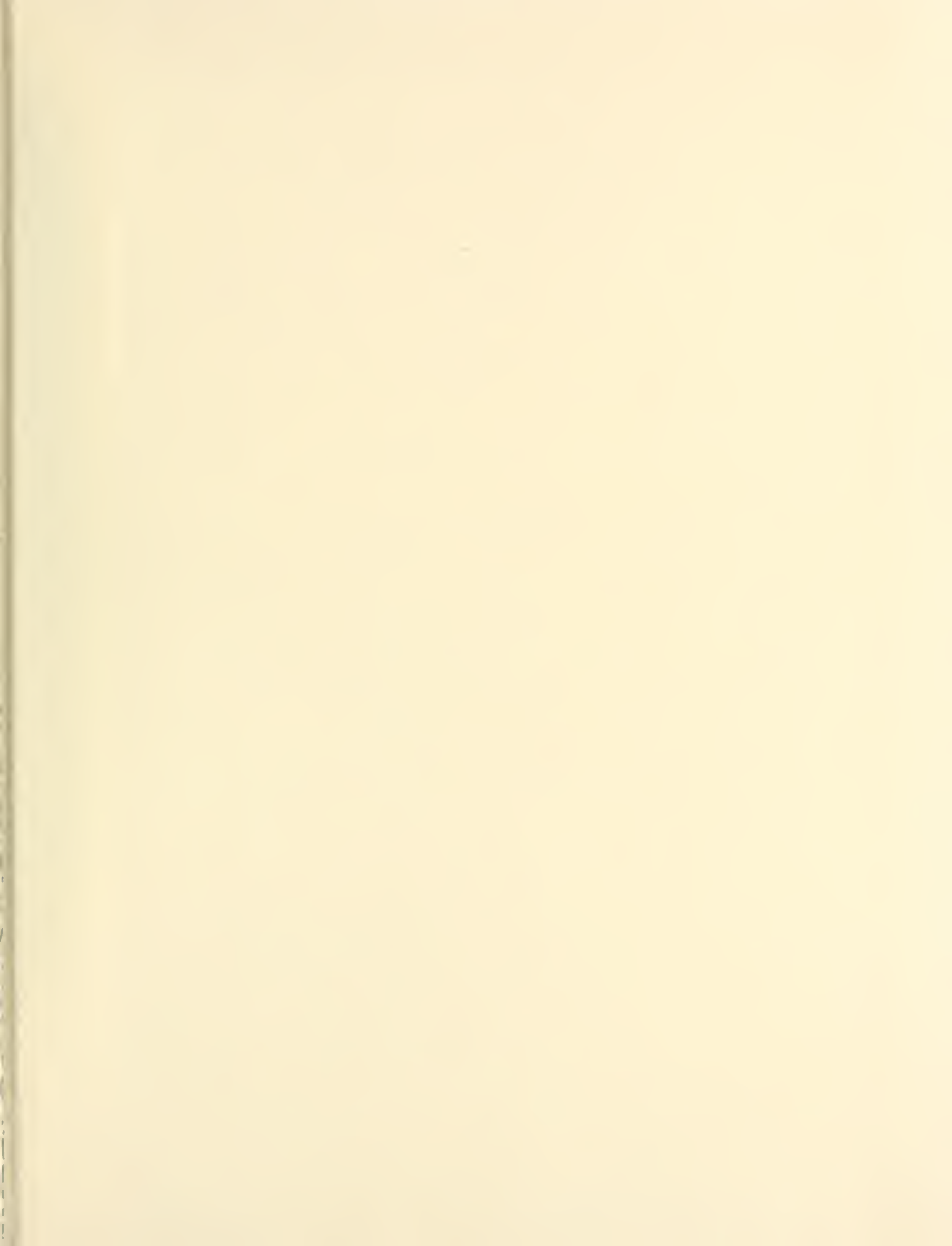
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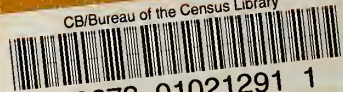








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